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## SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM ANNUAL MEETING OPENS IN NIUE, TONGA

OW191635Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] The South Pacific Forum leaders meeting in Niue have failed to agree on the proposed admission of the United States into the South Pacific Fisheries Organization. After an unsuccessful attempt to reach a consensus at an informal gathering last night, the leaders are understood to have deferred a decision until a later date. Delegates are hopeful that a compromise over the issue can be reached.

The split between the leaders developed at today's opening session of the forum when the countries set out their official positions during discussion of a draft convention through its ambassadors in the region that it accepts the convention as it is now drafted, but it has warned forum members that unless it has full membership in the regional fishing organization it will not have the power to control its fishing fleets from taking fish in the region.

Meanwhile, the forum today formally admitted two more members, Tuvalu and the Solomon Islands. The Solomon Islands celebrated their independence last July, and Tuvalu will become independent at the end of this month. Their admission brings the forum's total membership to 12.

## ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WITH ROK SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER

OW200411Y Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 20 Sep (CNA)--The 13th session of the Sino-Korean ministerial conference is scheduled to be held in Seoul Oct, 19-21, the Ministry of Economic Affairs said Tuesday.

On the agenda of the Seoul meeting will be a wide range of topics related to such industries as cement, paper and pulp, steel, rubber, petrochemical, eel-raising, plastics, textiles, electronics, food processing, fertilizer, machinery, plywood, and shoes, a spokesman said.

Details on new economic cooperation projects between the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea will be worked out at a follow-up meeting in Seoul Nov. 1-3 to be known as the 11th joint conference of the Council for Sino-Korean Economic Cooperation and the Council for Korea-China Economic Cooperation. The conference is held in Taipei and Seoul alternatively each year.

## VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

CW180508Y Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Vice Minister of Finance Wang Chao-ming said today that the purpose of the Ministry of Finance and the central bank in revising existing regulations governing foreign exchange control is to gradually establish a foreign exchange market and make it function very efficiently so that moderate change in foreign exchange rates can be made according to market demands.

Big changes are not expected in the foreign exchange market due to the flexible foreign exchange rate being adopted by the government. The revised regulations approved at the Executive Yuan session today stipulate that foreign exchange may be purchased or sold at designated banks.

Vice Minister Wang went on to explain that business establishments handling exports and imports can now buy or sell their foreign exchange freely, they can also sell it to the central bank. In the past, the central bank handled buying and selling of foreign exchange exclusively. In the event that the selling far exceeds buying in foreign exchange transactions, the central bank may do some buying in order to curb a sharp drop in the foreign exchange rate.

Vice Minister Wang said that detailed provisions will be studied at a later date with regard to the amount of foreign exchange to be held by the central bank and other designated banks, the computation of interest on U.S. dollar deposits, and so forth.

## SECOND GENERATOR FOR NUCLEAR POWERPLANT TO START IN NOVEMBER

OW190426Y Taipei CNA in English 0326 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 19 Sep (CNA)--The second generator of the first nuclear powerplant will start to operate in November as 95 percent of the installation work is completed, according to the Taiwan Power Company. The completion of the 636,000 kilowatt generator was about three months ahead of its schedule. The generator is now undergoing tests, Taipower said.

The second generator of the first nuclear powerplant, together with the first generator, which is already completed and in operation, can lower electricity costs and further promote the use of electric power.

Meanwhile, the second and third nuclear powerplants are being constructed and are scheduled to be finished by April 1985. The total nuclear power capacity in Taiwan will reach over five million kilowatts by that time.

According to Taipower, the first generator of the second nuclear powerplant is 55 percent completed and the second generator is 34 percent finished.

## BRIEFS

ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE--Taipei, 6 Sep--It is expected the nation's economic growth rate will exceed 10 percent this year, K.H. Yu, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, said Wednesday. The per capita gross national product is expected to reach \$1,318 this year, Yu said in a report at a regular weekly meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang. According to estimates, he said, during the period of 1979-1981, the average annual economic growth rate will range from 8.3 percent to 9.3 percent. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 1408 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW]

TRADE DEFICIT WITH MIDEAST--Taipei, 5 Sep--The nation's trade deficit with the Middle East in the first half of the year broadened to \$438.1 million from \$362.8 million of the same period of last year. On a customs clearance basis, exports of Taiwan-made goods to the Mideast totaled \$258.8 million, or a gain of 11 percent over the year-earlier period. However, imports from the region, mainly crude oil, increased by 17 percent to reach \$697 million in the January-June period. Saudi Arabia remained the largest export market for Taiwan-made goods in the area, accounting for more than a half of the total exports. Kuwait was the biggest supplier for the ROC in the Mideast, constituting 47 percent of the nation's total imports from the region. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1023 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Taipei, 8 Sep--Agricultural production in 1977 was worth NT dollar 149,059.7 million (U.S. dollar 4,141 million), an increase of 11.6 percent over the previous year, an agricultural official said yesterday. A breakdown of the production shows: farm produce at NT dollar 72,028.8 million, accounting for 48.32 percent of the total value; livestock production at NT dollar 45,011.6 million, making up 30.3 percent; fishery production at NT dollar 28,286.1 million, or 19.98 percent of the total; and forestry production at NT dollar 3,733 million, or 2.5 percent. The average income of a farm household in Taiwan reached NT dollar 221,284 (U.S. dollar 6,146) last year, an increase of 9.49 percent compared with NT dollar 202,113 in 1976. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1335 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW]

TEXTILE EXPORTS TO U.S.--Taipei, 12 Sep--The Republic of China exported 477.8 million square yards equivalent of textiles, worth U.S. \$580 million, to the United States in the first 8 months of this year, a spokesman for the Taiwan Textiles Federation said Monday. The exports made up 62.9 percent of the quotas granted by the United States to this country this year. The quota utilization rate will exceed 85 percent by year end, the official said. [Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW]

PANAMANIAN CONSULATE GENERAL--Taipei, 12 Sep--The government has agreed to a proposal made by Panama to establish a consulate general in Taipei to handle the increasing business connection between the two countries, a Foreign Ministry source said Monday. Panama's first consul general to Taipei is expected to arrive later this month, the source said. Panama has maintained an embassy in Taipei. [Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW]

## TEXTS OF LEADER SPEECHES AT JOINT DIET SESSION

## Fukuda Speech

OW201105Y Tokyo JOAK Television in Japanese 0414 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Speech by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda delivered at 20 September joint Diet session held at the House of Representatives--live]

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of the 85th Diet session, I would like to express my views as follows:

The treaty of peace and friendship between Japan and the PRC was signed in Peking on 12 August. In view of the fact that historically the relations between Japan and China have undergone many changes, I believe it is very significant that the treaty has laid a cornerstone for an everlasting relationship of amity and friendship between the two countries on the basis of the spirit of reciprocity and equality. I am very pleased with the fact that both Japan and China, from a lofty position, attained results which are satisfactory to both parties. I want to join the nation in rejoicing over this.

I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt respect and thanks to the nation--the people of all circles and strata--for the great concern, support and cooperation they have rendered for the signing of the Japan-China treaty. On the basis of this treaty, the government is resolved to do its best to place Japan-China relations on a more stable foundation, to consolidate lasting peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries and to contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world. I solicit your early ratification of the treaty.

Today interdependent relations in the international community have rapidly deepened and Japan's national power has been substantially strengthened. As a consequence, Japan is entering a new era, in which it not longer suffices simply to cope with world developments in a passive way in the field of foreign affairs. Long-ending diplomatic issues have been settled. The time has come for our country to take the initiative and play an active role for the sake of world peace and prosperity. The international community strongly urges Japan to do so.

For the first time in our history, I, the prime minister of Japan, have recently paid official visits to Iran, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. This tour was part of such diplomatic efforts of our country.

Peace in the Middle East is the biggest focal issue facing world politics today. During the tour I clarified Japan's eager desire for the achievement of a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East and exchanged constructive views with the leaders of those countries. Those nations have long-standing cultural and historic traditions; and they are the suppliers of energy, which is indispensable to the development of the world today, and occupy an important position in the international economy as well. I reached a consensus with them on further promoting mutual relations in economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges, thus laying the foundation for lasting amity and friendship.

On the basis of the outcome of my recent tour, the government will continue to strive to further expand our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Middle East countries and contribute to the stability and development of these relations.

I highly appraise the fact that progress was made at the recent Camp David talks among the United States, Egypt and Israel in attaining a framework for continued Middle East peace negotiations.

To play an active role for stability and prosperity in our neighboring Asian region is, needless to say, one of the biggest goals of our foreign policy. During the summer of 1977 I visited the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] and other Southeast Asian countries and Manila, the last stop during the tour, and clarified Japan's basic policy toward Southeast Asia. That policy is our basic posture toward Asia, and our peaceful contributions toward the Asian nations based on that policy have steadily been bearing fruit.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is closely related to peace in Japan and other countries in Asia. The government hopes that tension between North and South will be eased, paving the way for a peaceful unification of the country.

The Japan-ROK continental shelf agreement, an outstanding issue between Japan and the ROK for 4 and a half years, has come into force at long last. The government will continue to strive to make the friendly relations between the two countries still more stable.

One of the major tasks of our diplomacy is to promote friendly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of correct mutual understanding. I intend to continue to actively push ahead with broad exchanges between the two countries in various fields such as economic, cultural, trade and technical. However, to develop the Japan-Soviet relationship on a truly stable basis, it is essential to realize the early return of the four northern islands and then sign a peace treaty. To this end, the government is resolved to tenaciously continue negotiations with the Soviet Union. [applause]

It is of great significance to world peace for Japan and the European nations, which share a common sense of value as advanced industrial democracies, to strengthen their cooperative relations.

After attending the recent summit meeting of advanced nations, I went to France and visited the European Community headquarters where I keenly felt that the European nations are pinning great hopes on Japan and attaching great importance to our international obligations. [applause] I intend to further cement relations between Japan and Europe, which have historically maintained close relations, and to further strengthen the cooperative relations existing between Japan and Europe.

Our foreign policy, in a nutshell, is a policy of peace with all countries--a policy of pursuing peaceful and friendly relations with all countries of the world, all countries of all regions. I think that through these efforts Japan can help to maintain international conditions conducive to insuring peace and play an active and significant role in the interest of the world. [applause]

Needless to say, the unshakable Japan-U.S. relations are indispensable as the foundation which makes these diplomatic efforts of ours possible. The friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and the United States based on the Japan-U.S. security arrangement have played a major role in insuring the peace and security of our country and building our present prosperity. Relations between the two countries have been carried another step forward and enhanced so much that the two countries together can now contribute to construction of a peaceful and friendly international community. In other words, these relations have been consolidated into relations of cooperation and partnership in the interest of the world.

In order to make the Japan-U.S. relations of friendship and trust still firmer, I intend to continue my best efforts in the future. [applause]



Economic problems are now the overriding ones facing the present international community. As you know, as a result of the oil crisis 5 years ago, the world economy as a whole has undergone a great change. All nations have made great efforts to overcome the difficulties caused by the oil crisis. But the pace of recovery in the major industrial nations is still slow, with the unemployment rate remaining high and trends toward protectionism rife. Moreover, the international monetary situation is highly unstable. What is still worse is that the world is faced with various restrictions and difficulties in oil supply. The settlement of the north-south question remains a major international task at present.

In order to overcome these manifold difficulties confronting the world economy, a summit conference of major industrial nations was held in Bonn, West Germany, in July. At the meeting, frank opinions were exchanged on an overall strategy designed to put the world economy on the right track, from the clear understanding that the participating nations in the conference share the same destiny, and in the spirit of what I call "cooperation and partnership."

As a result, each participating nation resolved to exploit its potential to the maximum to contribute to the stability and expansion of the world economy. The conference issued a joint declaration outlining concrete measures to be taken by each participating nation, such as growth, anti-inflation and energy measures, adapted to the actual economic condition of each participating nation. Despite overwhelming difficulties at home, leaders of the participating countries voluntarily offered to include their concrete measures in the declaration. I highly evaluate the significance of their determination to do so as a factor conducive to enhancing faith in the outlook for the world economy as a whole.

However, whether or not these concrete measures will stabilize the world economy depends on how each nation implements them. In view of the significant role which our country should play for the stability and development of the world economy, the government will execute various measures dynamically and actively and do its best to attain the goals agreed upon at the conference--for instance, by exerting further efforts to bring the Tokyo round of trade negotiations to an early conclusion. [applause]

To have these international efforts, including our own efforts, now bear fruit, a stable dollar is needed more than anything else. At the Bonn summit conference I urged the United States to take appropriate countermeasures. I welcome the series of dollar protection measures recently taken by the U.S. Government and I look forward to their outcome. I hope that the United States will make further efforts. The government plans to strive for the stability of international currencies through continuing talks, including occasional exchanges of views among monetary authorities.

In this connection, many nations pin their strong hopes on the Tokyo summit conference of major industrial nations scheduled for next year. This indicates that our responsibility in the world community is becoming heavier. Conscious of our country's responsibility as a member of the international community, I am determined to do my best to see that our country plays its role and meets world expectations. [applause]

Now I will deal with the current economic situation in our country. Prices, the foundation of the economy, have followed a more stable course than in any other advanced country. Next, concerning the business situation, domestic demand has made a recovery roughly in line with the government's economic outlook, thanks to a drastic increase in public investments and the progress of inventory adjustment. The prospect of our economy is growing brighter in various fields.

However, due to the sharp rise in yen value since last year and self-imposed restrictions on exports, export volume has tended to decrease. It is expected that this will bring about a reduction in our current account surplus as demanded by the international community.



On the other hand, it is feared that the decrease in export volume will have an adverse effect on our domestic industries, small and medium businesses in particular. Moreover, there is a disparity in the rate of recovery between firms and between areas. The employment picture leaves room for some improvement.

In view of these circumstances, the government has decided to cushion the effects of the higher yen by stimulating domestic demand, achieving a steady business recovery, and improving the employment picture. To this end, the government has adopted an economic package amounting to an additional appropriation of some 2.5 trillion yen in public investments in housing, educational, public health, and welfare facilities. The package also includes measures for businesses affected by the structural recession, measures for small and medium size businesses affected by the higher yen value, measures for special recession-affected areas, emergency import measures, and measures for returning exchange gains to consumers.

Through these measures I plan to achieve a 7-percent growth in real terms as called for by the government's economic outlook, reduce the size of the current account surplus, stabilize prices, and properly manage the national economy while paying attention to building a firm foundation for government finance, thereby providing a bright prospect for next year and beyond. [applause]

The government will submit budgetary bills necessary for the implementation of these measures to the current Diet session. I urge your speedy deliberation of the bills.

With this supplementary budget as a starting point, I hope to create good conditions for our nation's health, education, welfare and culture, thereby fostering a new vitality in our society and improving our people's livelihood. To this end, the structure of the Japanese economy must be transformed so that it can better adapt to the changing international environment and the limited resources and energy and continue to attain a sustained economic expansion.

The government has already drawn up a third comprehensive national development plan and is making steady preparations for its implementation. This plan, with the building of permanent settlement zones as its central theme, is designed to develop localities into wholesome, well-balanced local communities with the participation and cooperation of the local populace, while coping with population concentration from the countryside into cities--that is, to build permanent settlement zones which are rich and rooted in history and traditions, in a planned manner.

With this plan in mind, the government plans to begin drawing up a mid-range economic plan at an early date, to present a clear direction to our economic community. I believe that in order to have a bright prospect for the 21st century we must pool all the wisdom at home and abroad and bring about a new era of technical innovation. We should not submit with folded arms to the fetters of limited resources on mankind. To actively cope with this problem, we must develop science and technology and use resources more rationally while promoting the development of new energy sources.

As in the study of "big science" such as space and marine development, there are many uncharted fields in the development of the technology that affects the lives of our people, such as technology needed to conserve our beautiful land, energy-saving technology, new traffic technology, and technology on recycling of wastes.

I believe that we should aim to realize nuclear fusion in the early part of the 21st century, at the latest. I plan to take comprehensive measures, including an increase in investments in research, in order to achieve leaping strides in research and development. To do so, international cooperation is needed. Specifically in regard to Japan-U.S. cooperation, we plan to promote Japan-U.S. joint studies in nuclear fusion and other energy fields in line with the agreement reached during the last Japan-U.S. summit conference.

I believe that the exploration of new fields through the development of science and technology is a new goal of our nation on its way toward the 21st century, and the attainment of this goal will enable our country to contribute to the progress and development of mankind on its own initiative.

Since early spring I have had many occasions to meet with various leaders in the world. Through these meetings I have keenly realized that this is an age of great transformation and that countries in the world are taking pains to search the way to find a bright prospect for the new era.

Japan is no exception. For 110 years since the Meiji era we, the Japanese nation, strove under the slogan, "Let us catch up with them and outpace them," and have today reached a point where we stand abreast with the advanced nations at last. Japan's responsibility to the international community is now very heavy and, on the threshold of the 1980's, it is being strongly urged to play a leading role. [applause]

The world is now at a turning point. At this juncture, I feel anew the importance of our political responsibility. I think that the greatest task facing our government now is to establish the basic direction for our national development. I am resolved to tackle this task with all my energy. [applause]

I am convinced that with a correct understanding of the present internal and external situations, we must consolidate our defense posture, prepare against possible, large-scale disasters, maintain a stable supply of resources, energy and foods, take fisheries and maritime safety measures to cope with the era of the 200-mile limit, improve the environment of society and life, and maintain law and order. Thus, we must vigorously push ahead with the policy of defending the security of our country and the stability of national life which we inherited from our forefathers. [applause]

At the same time, I think that to promote the lasting development of our nation, we must go back to the starting point--the development of human resources, the foundation for our national prosperity--and make redoubled efforts to that end.

In the course of modernization which took a century, our Japanese nation has waded through several ages of changes. Of course we were lucky because the international environment was favorable to us. However, basically it was attributable to the fact that importance was attached to education at individual homes, schools and in society, with the result that Japanese of outstanding qualities characterized by diligence and rich creativity were turned out.

At this juncture of entering a new age of change, I believe that we should find the source of our nation's new vitality in the very same thing. [applause] I firmly believe that, regardless of any changes, the creative ability and virile spirit of the nation will turn into national potential and bring bright prospects for the future of the nation. I intend to put my heart and soul into developing human resources and building the nation. [applause]

I ask for your understanding and cooperation. [applause]

S. 14 11 00H

JW210229Y Tokyo JOAK Television in Japan 0938 GMT 20 Sep 78 JW

[Speech by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda delivered at 20 September joint Diet session held at the House of Representatives--live]

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of the 85th Diet session, I am going to report on major diplomatic questions which have cropped up since January this year. First, I will report on the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship.

In the Japan-China relationship, which has made steady progress since the normalization of diplomatic relations on 20 September, 1972, the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship remains an important outstanding issue. The government did its level best to carry out the basic policy of reaching a conclusion at the earliest possible date in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

On the basis of the efforts and results of the negotiations held between the Japanese and Chinese negotiators in Peking since last 21 July, I visited China on 8 August, under the orders of Prime Minister Fukuda who correctly decided to dispatch me. During the visit I exchanged sincere, frank views with the Chinese leaders on the future prospects of Japan-China relations as well as on the international situation. I did everything in my power to help settle the treaty negotiations in a manner satisfactory to both countries. As a result, the negotiations reached a settlement which we believed would provide for a treaty that would be in our nation's long-range national interests. I was able to sign this treaty on 12 August. [applause]

I rejoice at the signing of this treaty and take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to you, members of both the government and opposition parties, and to my seniors and friends from all circles and strata for your understanding on this question and for the help you rendered in your different capacities. [applause]

The Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship will lay the foundation for maintaining lasting, stable and friendly relations between the two countries. I firmly believe that the lasting, stable and friendly relationship so established between the two countries will, by virtue of itself, contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world. Taking these new relations between Japan and China into account, the government desires to further contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the rest of the world.

I entreat you to conduct earliest deliberations on and give approval to this treaty, and help to effect its ratification at an early date.

The nations of Asia and Japan are neighbors who share peace and prosperity, and our relations with these countries constitute the foundation for our diplomacy. One of the basic tasks in our diplomacy is to promote mutual understanding and friendly, cooperative relations with the Asian nations and thus contribute to peace and prosperity in that region. From this viewpoint, the government has been striving to strengthen our Asian diplomacy. Southeast Asia, in particular, is an important region where Japan should play an active role concerning its peace and stability.

Last June I held talks with the foreign ministers of five ASEAN member countries in Bangkok. The talks were aimed at giving substance to the heart-to-heart relationship between Japan and the ASEAN nations promoted by Prime Minister Fukuda during his talks with ASEAN leaders on his tour of Southeast Asian nations in August last year. I firmly believe that, as a result of my talks with the foreign ministers, the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual trust between Japan and those countries have been further deepened.

In my relations with the Indochinese countries, the government has resolved the debt issue with Vietnam, offered new economic cooperation to that country, exchanged frank views with Vietnam and Cambodia and invited their leaders to our country. As a consequence of our efforts, our mutual understanding with the Indochinese countries has steadily deepened.

On the basis of our deepening friendly, cooperative relations with the ASEAN nations and Burma and our mutual understanding with the Indochinese countries, the government intends to actively contribute to the ensurance of peace and prosperity throughout Southeast Asia.

In our relations with the ROK, our important neighbor, I recently attended a regular Japan-ROK ministerial meeting along with other Cabinet members concerned. We exchanged frank, candid views with the ROK Government leaders with the aim of building new cooperative relations between the two countries by expanding mutual exchanges in a wide range of political, economic and cultural fields and by promoting mutual trust. The government will strive to maintain and develop its friendly relations with the ROK along this line.

On the other hand, concerning our relations with North Korea, we believe it is essential, first of all, to promote mutual understanding by gradually increasing trade, economic, cultural and personnel exchanges. The government plans to continue to actively cooperate to create an international environment conducive to bringing about genuine peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The government will continue to strive for strengthened, friendly relations with Southeast Asian countries and contribute to the stability and development of that region.

The close, friendly relationship between Japan and the United States, including the security arrangement, is important and essential in insuring the peace and security of our country and bringing prosperity to the lives of our people. It is the main foundation of our diplomacy.

Moreover, as Japan has taken on added economic strength and acquired broader political influence, the close, friendly and cooperative relationship between Japan and the United States has now become an indispensable prerequisite for the peace and security of the Asian-Pacific area. At the same time, the areas in which Japan and the United States should cooperate in insuring the peace and prosperity of the world in a broader sense, including the stable expansion of the world economy, are ever-widening.

In this sense, it was most timely that at the May Japan-U.S. summit meeting in Washington the two countries discussed in specific terms how they should cooperate and what role each should play for the peace and prosperity of the world. The government, conscious of these responsibilities shouldered by Japan and the United States, will exert continued efforts for their realization.

Needless to say, one of our important diplomatic tasks is to maintain and promote friendly relations with the Soviet Union, our important neighbor. As the government has consistently maintained, for Japan-USSR relations to be placed on a truly stable foundation it is essential to bring about the return of the four northern islands as unanimously desired by all of our people and then to conclude a peace treaty. This need is being felt ever more keenly today. It was with this awareness that I visited the Soviet Union in January. The government will exert greater efforts to resolve this issue.

In recent years the Japan-Soviet relationship has steadily developed in such broad areas as trade, economic, cultural and personnel exchanges. The government will continue to make active efforts to expand cooperation in various fields, including fisheries, and promote various kinds of exchanges, thereby strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Middle East countries are important countries, having relationships of interdependence with Japan. During my visit to the Middle East countries this January, I exchanged frank views with their leaders. Recently, Prime Minister Fukuda paid official visits to Iran, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. He was the first Japanese prime minister to visit the Middle East. These visits were of epoch-making significance in deepening mutual understanding and consolidating friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and the Middle East countries.

With these visits by the prime minister serving as the opening, the government will make further efforts to establish firm cooperative relations with the Middle East nations on a long-range basis. Understanding that the peace and security of the Middle East are indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the world, the government plans to provide maximum cooperation for the peace and security of that region.

At the Camp David summit conference among the United States, Egypt and Israel, an agreement was reached between Egypt and Israel on signing a peace treaty and a framework for negotiations concerning the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip and the Palestinian question was agreed upon. These agreements raise hopes for further progress toward peace in the Middle East. The government values them highly. Our country, for one, strongly hopes that this kind of international peace effort will bear fruit.

Our cooperative relations with the West European countries, which are in the same ranks as our country as modern democracies, have in recent years assumed an ever-increasing importance. Our country must exert efforts to make relations with these countries still closer. In this connection, it was most appropriate that the prime minister visited some European countries this July when he attended the Bonn summit conference of the major industrial nations. The government plans to continually strive for the promotion of mutual understanding through broader personnel exchanges and to establish closer cooperative relations.

Another important diplomatic task facing us is to promote our relations with Australia and New Zealand--which, like our country, are in the Asia-Pacific region and whose relations with our country have improved with each passing year--and with Canada and Latin American, African and East European countries. The government plans to consolidate our friendly and cooperative relations with these countries.

At present the world is confronted with a number of serious problems. The world economic situation, the north-south issue, the resource and energy shortages, the disarmament issue and the issue over the law of the sea and its order have direct bearings upon Japan's national interest. It behooves our country to make efforts aimed at their solution. At the same time, it is Japan's responsibility as an advance industrial country to do its utmost to solve these global problems.

As for the world economic situation, at the Bonn summit conference of the major industrial nations in July the participants actively presented their policy goals as regards the current major economic issues and agreed to strive for the stability and expansion of the world economy while meeting each other's needs. This was of great significance to strengthening faith in the outlook of the world economy. However, the true success of the summit conference of the major industrial nations depends on how the participating nations reach the goals professed in the "declaration." Our government, for one, is fully conscious of Japan's increased role in the operation of the world economy and will do its utmost to attain the set goals.



The maintenance and consolidation of trade liberalism constitute a basic requirement for Japan. The July Summit conference of the major industrial nations agreed to wind up the Tokyo Round of the trade negotiations by 15 December. Our country is determined to wind it up by the deadline in cooperation with the other countries concerned.

The stabilization of the international currency situation and the expansion of the world economy without inflation require cooperation among the countries concerned. The government plans to continue to press for efforts among the countries concerned. At the same time, I believe that Japan, for one, should make redoubled efforts to do its part with a broader outlook. In this connection, the comprehensive economic package adopted on 2 September is of great significance.

The north-south issue is one of the important problems that Japan should address more seriously. The government will do its utmost to treble government-level development aid in 3 years and successfully conclude the negotiations on establishing a common fund on primary produce when they open in November. At the same time, the government plans to take the necessary steps concerning the accumulated debts of the developing nations in accordance with the resolution adopted at the March session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

In solving the energy problem, it is important for the whole world to actively address itself to the research and development of new energy sources as a long-range task, viewing it from the perspective of the 21st century. It was from this point of view that, at the Japan-U.S. summit conference in May, Prime Minister Fukuda proposed that the two countries promote scientific and technical cooperation. The proposal won the approval of the U.S. Government, and negotiations concerning its implementation are currently underway between the two countries.

Regarding the disarmament issue, I attended the special UN session on disarmament in May at which it strongly urged the promotion of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular. The government plans to continue efforts in this direction.

The government has submitted the two international conventions on human rights to the Diet for ratification. In view of their significance and international importance, I once again urge the Diet to approve them.

In my foreign policy speech at the previous Diet session I stressed that understanding that whatever Japan does has a profound effect on the international community, as one of its foreign policy goals Japan should strive to become a country useful to the world, a Japan that would actively contribute to the peace and prosperity of the international community. I am convinced that only when, through this striving, Japan acquires a position as a country indispensable to the countries of the world, will the way be opened for Japan, whose national policy is dedicated to peace, to achieve genuine peace and prosperity. To this end, we must make still greater efforts. I earnestly ask our citizens for better understanding and cooperation in this regard. [applause]

SONODA DEPARTS FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW211049Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Sep (KYODO)-- Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda left here for New York Thursday evening to attend the UN General Assembly meeting. Flying into New York Sunday after visiting Minnesota, he will deliver a speech at the UN assembly Monday afternoon (early Tuesday morning, Japan time).

During his stay, Sonoda will meet U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and foreign ministers from Southeast Asian countries, including Dr Moentjar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia, to exchange views on the Asian and global situations.

Vance will give a luncheon for Sonoda Monday.

Their talks are expected to center on the Middle East situation after the Camp David summit conference, the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty signed last month, and the current situation in Asia. Since their talks come after Vance's visit to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria, Vance is expected to brief Sonoda about the latest Mideast developments and the opinions of Mideast leaders.

Sonoda will brief Vance about his visit to the Middle East earlier this month with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

When Sonoda confers with his Southeast Asian counterparts, he will make a full explanation about Japan's Asian diplomacy after the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace treaty.

#### ECONOMIC SUMMIT TOPIC IN FUKUDA SPEECH TO BUSINESSMEN

OW210401Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 21 Sep (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda told a gathering of businessmen here Thursday that holding of an economic summit in Tokyo next year is a foregone conclusion. Taking the rostrum as a guest speaker at the semiannual meeting of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI), Fukuda urged efforts to make a go of the Tokyo conference of leaders from non-communist industrial nations.

Fukuda asked for business leaders' help to keep the government on target to bring the nation's foreign trade into a better balance and achieve the 7 percent economic growth in the current fiscal year. "If the Tokyo summit is to succeed, Japan must achieve the internationally-pledged goal," Fukuda said.

Fukuda assured the audience that the planned yen 2.5 trillion supplementary budget could help ease the way for the government to achieve the 7 percent growth. "I hope we will see the end of the tunnel by the end of this year," he said, "so we can jump into a new, bright year."

#### FUKUDA RECEIVES FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR INGERSOLL

OW210519Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0512 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 21 Sep KYODO--Robert S. Ingersoll, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at the prime minister's official residence here Thursday morning. During the 30-minute meeting Fukuda told the American businessman that relations between the U.S. and Japan are on the whole very good, although Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. does present one problem.

Fukuda said that the volume of Japanese exports has decreased but regretted that the monetary value of Japanese exports has not gone down because of inflation in the U.S.

Ingersoll, now visiting Japan on business matters, expressed appreciation for Fukuda's efforts to correct trade imbalance between the two countries. He said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter is now taking concrete steps to deal with the U.S.' high inflation rate.

MANUFACTURERS TO PROTECT U.S. -TAIWAN DUMPING

OW200410Y Tokyo KYODO In English 0326 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Sept KYODO--Japan's nine major man-made fiber manufacturers have decided to file a complaint swiftly with Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama against the alleged dumping of acrylic staple here chiefly by Taiwan and U.S. industries. Acrylic staple is used chiefly for carpets and sweaters.

The decision came Tuesday when the presidents of the nine firms, including Toray Industries, Inc., Asahi Chemical Industry Co. and Teijin, Limited, met here to discuss the recent sharp increase in imports of the staple. This is the first time since Japan became a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)'s dumping code that Japanese interests will lodge a dumping complaint with the authorities.

The nine firms' presidents also agreed to rush preparations to lodge a complaint with the authorities against the alleged dumping here of Taiwanese-made polyester staple and textured polyester yarn and South Korean-made georgette fabrics. Industry sources said imports of acrylic staple have soared in the past few months to reach about 10 percent of the domestic consumption. Import prices are about yen 300 per kilogram, about yen 100 below the domestic prices. The sources said the industry has called on the government to conclude bilateral agreements with the exporting countries under the GATT's multifiber agreement (MFA). But the government has not acted on the request up to now.

The industry has already sent investigators to the countries concerned to collect data in preparation for filing a dumping charge with the authorities. According to the sources, the industry has obtained definite evidence that acrylic staple, yarn and fabrics have been dumped here.

BURMESE, AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS CALL ON FUKUDA 19 SEP

Burmese Finance Minister

OW191131Y Tokyo KYODO In English 1033 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Sep (KYODO)--Burmese Minister for Planning and Finance U Tun Tin paid a courtesy call Tuesday on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. The minister, leader of an industrial delegation visiting Japan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, conveyed Burmese President U Ne Win's cordial regards to Fukuda. Fukuda suggested that the minister become more familiar with the Japanese industrial situation through meetings with Japanese business leaders. Fukuda extended invitations to President U Ne Win and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha to visit Japan during the meeting.

Australian Employment Minister

OW191133Y Tokyo KYODO In English 1024 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Sep (KYODO)--Visiting Australian Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations A.A. Street, Tuesday paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda during which they discussed the promotion of bilateral relations.



Fukuda told Street at the meeting at the prime minister's official residence that he desired to deepen mutual trust and understanding between the two countries. Street suggested that the two countries promote exchange programs involving businessmen and trade unionists as well as government officials in charge of labor and employment. Fukuda also briefed Street on Japan's economic policy designed to control inflation, improve job opportunities and curb trade surplus.

Street is the head of an Australian mission making a visit to Japan since Saturday to study the labor-management and employment situation here.

BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVED BY EMPEROR

OW210333Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Sep (KYODO)--Premier Leo Tindemans of Belgium and his wife were received in audience by the emperor and empress at the Imperial Palace Thursday. They later attended a luncheon hosted by their imperial majesties. Among the guests attending the luncheon were Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Shinzo Oya, chairman of the Japan-Belgium Association and president of Teijin Ltd. Tindemans and his wife arrived in Japan last Tuesday for a six-day visit.

CABINET APPROVES REVISED FISCAL 1978 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

OW191151Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Sep (KYODO)--The Cabinet Monday approved a revised version of the government's fiscal 1978 national economic outlook, including inevitable abandonment of the government's international commitment to hold down to \$6 billion Japan's balance-of-payment current account surplus during this fiscal year. The revised outlook for fiscal 1978, which will come to an end next March 31, will replace the original one decided by the Cabinet last December 19. It was accepted by the Cabinet during an extraordinary meeting timed with the convocation of an extraordinary national Diet session the same day. The revised outlook was drafted by the Economic Planning Agency and presented to the Cabinet meeting by State Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, the agency's director general.

The government had recently decided to switch all its official forecasts involving balance of payments figure from dollar amounts used in the past to Japanese yen. The change has been made for the official reason that all advanced Western national governments are already making their balance-of-payment or related announcements in their national currency terms. But the confusing foreign exchange rate developments of late, with the dollar abnormally losing its value, are believed to have prompted such a switch.

According to the revised outlook, the originally estimated \$6 billion in balance-of-payment current account surplus (chiefly representing visible and invisible trade) for this fiscal year had to be given up despite the government's international pledge because the actual surplus is likely to prove more than double as much. However, the government's far more important international commitment to attain a national economic growth of 7 percent in real terms (12 in nominal terms) was kept in tact. The revised outlook puts the current-account surplus for this fiscal 1978 at yen 2,700 billion. It also figures the average yen-dollar exchange rate during the fiscal year will come to about yen 205 for \$1.

## NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS U.S. EARLY WARNING PLANE IN ROK

SK210917Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 21 September commentary: "Reckless War Rackets Increasing Tension"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists have continuously shipped new military equipment to South Korea. According to news reports, on 12 September the U.S. imperialists shipped to Osan Air Base a U.S. Air Force EC-3A early warning plane which is equipped with a radar system far more advanced than the existing radar equipment in South Korea for tracking ground and air targets.

The U.S. imperialists have raved that since the efficiency of this early warning plane has been tested in the air drill conducted in South Korea, it will greatly contribute to future tactical operations, will be immediately committed to the Korean frontline in case a war breaks out in Korea and will also be deployed in the western Pacific in readiness for a Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists have also abetted the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in staging firing exercises on the east sea north of Kojin port every day, starting on 10 September. It is said that firing by warships will begin on the west sea in a few days. The puppet clique has put out warnings everyday banning the navigation of ships in connection with the military exercise rackets on the west and east seas, thus fanning the war atmosphere.

Thus the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique--their stooge, while ceaselessly introducing new military equipment into South Korea, have continuously kicked up military exercise rackets. This shows that they are running amuck more frantically to accelerate war preparations in South Korea.

In circumstances in which voices at home and abroad have become louder than ever before in demanding that peace be preserved and solidified in Korea and that peaceful conditions be provided at the earliest possible time for the solution of the Korean problem, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have blatantly kicked up war exercise rackets to heighten tension. This is a blatant challenge to our people and the peace-loving world people, and is an open provocation designed to disturb peace in Korea and Asia.

Although the U.S. imperialists, giving in to the strong pressure of public opinion at home and abroad demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, have paid lip service to the troop withdrawal issue, they have actually given the lie to what they have said so far. Instead of withdrawing their troops in accordance with the troop withdrawal pledge, behind the curtain of troop withdrawal they have reinforced the U.S. Air Force and Navy contingents in South Korea, constructed and expanded military facilities there and shipped in new military equipment, thus improving the equipment of the puppet armed forces and accelerating the work of arming the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces.

U.S. imperialist military aid to the South Korean puppet clique has been greatly increased compared with that offered during the period of the Ford administration. Under the signboard of "compensatory measures for the troop withdrawal," they have continuously shipped to South Korea new model military aircraft, warships, tanks, antitank missiles and various munitions. An intrigue has been concocted and pushed ahead to establish the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Command"--a new war structure. Military exercise rackets have become more full-fledged. Flight and bombing exercises in South Korea by B-52 strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons from the Pacific have been intensified.

Because of these blatant war rackets kicked up behind the curtain of troop withdrawal, South Korea has been more thoroughly turned into a dangerous source and hotbed for the possible provocation of another war, and tension has been seriously heightened. The U.S. imperialist deployment in South Korea of a large early warning plane equipped with a newly developed, highly efficient radar system clearly proves that they are preparing for war in detail by strengthening their routine spy activities against the northern half. The U.S. imperialists' war preparation rackets, which have become more blatant with each passing day, are a revelation of the intrigues and maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas" by obstructing the reunification of Korea and fixing division, to continue to hold South Korea as a colony and military base and to strengthen the aggressive war policy against the northern half. This is also the product of maneuvers to revive and support the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which, isolated at home and abroad, is confronting a crisis, and thus more successfully employ the clique as a tool in implementing their aggressive policy.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges will gain nothing worthwhile from their war rackets. Their maneuvers will only raise greater protest and denunciation from the people, resulting in their isolation at home and abroad. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, stirred up by war zeal, should not run amuck, but should behave discreetly. The U.S. imperialists should abandon the foolish, anachronistic, wild desire to swallow up all of Korea. In accordance with the UN resolution and with their pledge, they should completely withdraw all their aggressive forces, including all military equipment, from South Korea at the earliest possible date. If the U.S. imperialists forget the lesson of history and continue to cling to their adventurous military policy against our country, they will have to pay a high cost for this.

ROK NAVAL EXERCISE NORTH OF KOJIN 'MAY LEAD TO WAR'

SK211011Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

["Ever More Reckless Acts of Pak Chong-hui Puppet Clique"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets are staging from September 10 a provocative firing exercise of the puppet navy in the sea near the military demarcation line north of Kojin port, South Korean Kangwon Province, according to a report from Seoul. This firing exercise of puppet naval vessels in the sea near the waters of the northern half of the republic is an unpardonable provocation against us and a very dangerous act which may lead to the outbreak of a war at any moment. The Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors announced that they would continue this reckless war exercise till October 28. The puppets contemplate to hold on September 29 and 30 a military rehearsal in the sea around Anmhon-to Island [as received] off the western coast where they staged similar exercises several times in July and August. The criminal acts of the puppets intended to perpetuate the split will only precipitate their own destruction.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MALAGASY PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Banquet for Kim Il-song

SK210514Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and his wife arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 20 in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife were invited to the banquet. Also invited were Comrade Pak Tong-chol and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Ho Tan, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and his wife and other leading personages and So Chin-yong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, now staying in the homeland was also present at the banquet on invitation. Present at the banquet, together with His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife, were their entourage and Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife were ushered into the banquet hall by His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife to the strains of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with a loud applause. The banquet began with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The banquet was addressed by His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also made a speech at the banquet. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments. Pyongyang artists gave a performance at the banquet.

Speech by President Ratsiraka

SK210521Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--Follows the full text of the speech of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, at the grand banquet he arranged in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife on the evening of September 20:

Dear brother your excellency president; excellencies and dear friends:

We are at the close of a visit which I can qualify as historic, as president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, I have visited your country two times in the space of two years, and though there are tasks of construction facing Madagascar, I have stayed in Korea for two weeks.

The respected and illustrious leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song invited me to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and sent a special plane and during our stay we were accorded exceptional hospitality everywhere we went by the entire Korean people wrapped in joy.

Indeed, there exist confidence, cooperation, solidarity and trust between our two peoples. For this we say to you with our whole heart "taedanhi kamsahamnida" (thank you very much). There is no need to stress that there exists between Comrade Kim Il-song, my brother and eminent friend of the Malagasy people, and myself a bond of indefinable, natural, indestructible friendship and fraternity. All this will be systematised, officialised and justified later by the Malagasy-Korean treaty of friendship which we will sign to make the whole world know that no distance, no differences in custom, race or civilization can undermine the solid friendship uniting us. All this which I stressed is concretized by various economic, technical, and commercial accords which we will sign.

To anything that is done and is taking place in Korea we will never be a stranger. It was not only with interest but also with joy and satisfaction that we have confirmed the successes made by Korea of chollima and chuche in industry, agriculture, organization and discipline.

The highest homage that can be paid to the successes and achievements of Korea and its most shining demonstrations are symbolized and brought into relief by the participation of 110 foreign delegations in the festivals which marked the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With hope and optimism we wait for the independent and peaceful reunification of your divided country, because our two nations will be indissolubly united in the future. You are working in Korea and we in Madagascar for one purpose: independence, sovereignty, progress, justice, prosperity of people, their happiness, their equality, their freedom and their peace, in a word, the construction of socialism in our nations and on a worldwide scale. Everything demands us to unite our efforts and I am convinced that we will succeed.

I extend all my wishes to the Korean nation through the Workers Party of Korea. Wishing you, the respected and illustrious leader of the Korean people, my friend and my brother, and your wife health, happiness, longevity and prosperity, I extend all my wishes to the courageous Korean people. Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples.

Speech by Kim Il-song

SK201713Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a banquet arranged in his honor this evening by His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

Respected Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka and Madame Celine Ratsiraka, guests from Madagascar, comrades and friends;

The visit to our country by Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka, our close friend, this time is a historic occasion which recorded another most brilliant chapter in the chronology of the great friendship between Korea and Madagascar.

You attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our republic, making our national holiday more significant and greatly encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people. The whole course of comrade president's visit to our country clearly showed that you sincerely trust us as you do your real brother, our views are identical in all respects and the friendly relations between our two peoples have been brought into efflorescence and development on a high level.

Our people are deeply impressed by the fact that comrade president has visited our country already three times and have a high regard for you as a man of distinguished merit in paving and broadening the friendship between Korea and Madagascar. This time we agreed to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Madagascar, which will be a new epochal landmark in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. This is a reflection of excellent relations among the non-aligned countries marching ahead along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and a demonstration of the solidness of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.



The present situation makes it incumbent upon the non-aligned countries, Third World countries, to form a broad united front and intensify the struggle against all the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the imperialists.

Today, the comrade president, as a prominent statesman in Africa, is energetically building the Democratic Republic of Madagascar as an independent state full of life and making a big contribution to strengthening the unity of the Asian and African countries and the non-aligned nations. We highly estimate this and are very happy to have in Africa a staunch fighter like you as our revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

Esteemed Comrade President, your current visit to our country has further deepened the fraternal friendship between us and made tighter than ever before the friendly bonds between the two countries. Our people will in the future, too, hold high the banner of unity and further expand and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Malagasy people in all the political, economic and cultural fields on the common front against imperialism and for independence.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Malagasy people greater successes in their noble struggle for attaining the goals set in the charter of socialist revolution in Madagascar, rallied close around Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka, their outstanding leader.

Expressing thanks to the comrade president for having kindly invited us to this banquet he has hosted before leaving our country, I propose a toast:

To the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malagasy people;

To the prosperity and development of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

To the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka and Madame Celine Ratsiraka;

To the health of the Malagasy guests; and

To the health of the Comrades and friends present here.

Kim Il-song Presents Gifts

SK210341Y Pyongyang KNCA in English 0330 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 20 presented gifts to His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and his wife on an official state visit to our country at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Kwang Chang-yop and his wife, personages concerned and So Chin-yong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan now staying in the homeland was present on the occasion.

Also present were His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage, Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country, and others.

After seeing, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the gifts on display, His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka expressed deep thanks.

#### President Ratsiraka Receives Decoration

SK210527Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--An order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. An awarding ceremony was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on September 20.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife attended the ceremony. Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and his wife, personages concerned and So Chin-yong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Also present was Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents of Japan, now staying in the homeland.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife, their entourage and Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country, were present at the ceremony.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song awarded the Orders of National Flag First Class to His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and to his wife. Orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were also awarded to the entourage of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka.

#### Delegation Leaves Pyongyang

SK211025Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, left Pyongyang today by special plane after paying an official state visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went to the airport and warmly saw off His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka. Set up with due respect among the farewell bidders were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. A grand farewell function took place at the airport.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and warmly hugged him before parting from him. At the airport thousands of citizens of the capital heartily wished bon voyage to His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage on a return trip carrying with them a full cargo of the friendly sentiments of our people for the Malagasy people.

## ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

SK210534Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--Talks between the military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the military friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia were held in Pyongyang on September 20.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk, Cho Myong-nok and other personages concerned and on the Zambian side were head of the delegation A.G. Zulu, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, and members of the delegation W.R. Mwendela, Sainot Leslie Mbulo, Sipo Joe Mudenda, Kapembe Nsingo, T.G. Chitoshi, Songolo Zaza, Joseph Kaluba Mbeule, Nicholas Damaseke Zulu, and D.C. Mutoni and others.

Both sides exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries and on matters of common concern in the military field. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## HO TAM THANKS AFGHAN COUNTERPART FOR SUPPORT

SK210545Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message to Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in the message he expressed deep thanks to the Afghan counterpart for the Afghan Government's revolutionary step of severing diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppets.

This step is a great inspiration to our people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a telling blow to the imperialists trying to perpetuate the split of Korea by creating "two Koreas," the message said.

## TANJUG REPORT ON YUGOSLAVIA'S SUPPORT CITED

SK210130Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0030 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--Cvijetin Mijatovic who had attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as head of the Yugoslav state and party delegation, gave his impressions of Korea on September 17 in Belgrade, according to a TANJUG report.

Referring to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, he said that the celebrations appropriately marked all the efforts and great achievements of the people of Korea in the course of these three decades.

The people of Korea build socialist society on principles of full independence and self-defence, pursuing its own road and using its own forces, he stressed.

The main political concern of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the peaceful reunification of the country and Yugoslavia fully supports the DPRK in this, he declared.



## ANNIVERSARIES OF PUBLICATION OF HISTORIC KIM IL-SONG DOCUMENTS DATED

1948 Founding Work

BK60822Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 250 GMT 15 Sep 78 DK

[NODONG SINMUN 14 - September commentary: "Historic Document Which Vigorously Whipped Up All People to the Struggle for Prosperity and Development of the Republic--on the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Announcement of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Work 'Let Us Firmly Unite Around the Republic and Advance for the Founding of Democratic Korea'"]

[Text] Our people : e now greeting the 30th anniversary of the announcement of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work "Let Us Firmly Unite Around the Republic and Advance for the Founding of Democratic Korea" in an atmosphere in which the entire nation is in boundless emotion and exultation over the programmatic report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered this historic speech at the Pyongyang city mass rally held to celebrate the establishment of the DPRK Government on 12 September 1948, 30 years ago.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work was announced at a time when our people were excited with the great victory which they had attained in the struggle for the establishment of an independent and democratic unified government. Since the liberation, holding high the DPRK founding policy suggested by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have greatly strengthened the people's government which they had established for themselves, and have vigorously launched the work to strengthen the nation's political and economical might. In this process, a unified front of all parties, all social groups and the democratic force of all walks of life was firmly established, and a firm foundation for a unified independent and sovereign state was formed. However, the U.S. imperialists, who are forcibly occupying South Korea, have created grave obstacles to our people's struggle to reunify the fatherland, in order to permanently divide Korea and to have South Korea as their complete colony. The U.S. imperialists and their lackies have reached even the stage of illegally fabricating the fascist puppet government by conducting a ruinous separate election.

In such a situation the establishment of a unique legal government representing the interests of all people of North and South Korea became an urgent demand for breaking the crisis of national division and for making the fatherland prosper and flourish. On the basis of his deep insight into the situation of the nation, the mature demand for revolutionary development and the inevitability of the development of the people's government itself, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the establishment of the DPRK, and at the first meeting of the historic Supreme People's Assembly, proclaimed the founding of the republic-at-large at home and abroad. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work "Let Us Firmly Unite Around the Republic and Advance for the Founding of Democratic Korea" is a historic document summing up the precious results which our people had gained on the road of founding the republic, and represents a combatant principle which has brightly lit the future road on which our people should walk under the banner of the republic. This work delineates the precious truth of building the government of our times based on the immortal chuche idea and the truth that such government established by the people themselves receives full support from the people, serves the people, and is always victorious.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song devotes his life for the fatherland's prosperity, our people's future and their happiness.

This work, which vividly contains his warm love for the fatherland and his firm revolutionary will that the republic shine forever, is an immortal banner which has vigorously led our people to the construction of a new fatherland. The work is a programmatic document which gives great meaning to our people in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the republic and the building of a new society.

By extensively illuminating the historic significance of the founding of the republic, the report endlessly encouraged our people to feel proud of being the people of the republic and to feel confident about victories and made them understand deeply what a precious gain the republic is.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: The establishment of the Government of the DPRK opened a brilliant new page in our people's history of struggle for building an independent and sovereign nation.

The founding of the DPRK was an epochal event announcing the birth of chuche Korea--a country with the people as its master for the first time in the several-thousand-year-long history of our people. The founding of the republic brilliantly fulfilled our people's desire to have an independent and sovereign nation, and our people, who had been subject to all sorts of mistreatment by foreign imperialist aggressors, became a powerful and dignified people, whom no one could treat lightly. They became a wise people holding their own destinies in their own hands and building their own fatherland by themselves.

The founding of the republic enabled our fatherland, which had lost its separate color in the world atlas for a long time, to proudly advance into the international arena under the banner of independence and sovereignty, enjoying same rights as small and large countries of the world. The DPRK is a banner of our people's freedom and independence and a powerful weapon for the construction of socialism and communism. With this revolutionary weapon provided, our people came to have a firm guarantee for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the Paektu forests.

The founding of the republic gave boundless power and courage to our people in their arduous march on the road of independence, sovereignty and socialist construction under the banner of the great chuche idea, it clearly showed that our people can brilliantly pioneer their own destinies as the proud master of an independent and sovereign country. The respected and beloved leader's report is a historic document which had made our people deeply cherish endless national pride and confidence in having a dignified, independent and sovereign country of their own. Another great significance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report is that it rallied the entire people of North and South Korea together even more firmly under the banner of the republic and vigorously incited them to the sacred struggle for the reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: For the reunification and prosperity of the fatherland, the entire Korean people should firmly unite around the government of the republic, follow the government policies and implement them with patriotic enthusiasm and efforts.

The founding of the republic established a pan-Korean, unified central government, and a decisive advantage of the revolutionary force over the antirevolutionary force was guaranteed on a national scale in our country. Based on his insight into this favorable situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his report, suggested the militant task of firmly crushing the schemes of all sorts of enemies and further vigorously struggling for the reunification of the fatherland.

The report clarified the republic government's firm position on brilliantly accomplishing our revolution on a national scale and for the implementation of this historical mission; it appealed the whole people to firmly rally around the government of the republic and struggle strenuously. The militant appeal vigorously encouraged the South Korean people struggling against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and for democracy and the right to live, and inspired new labor achievements by the people in the northern half of the republic, who have unanimously turned out to build a revolutionary democratic camp.

The great leader's report splendidly shines as a historic document marking an epochal turning point in our people's struggle for the fatherland's reunification and the cause of socialism and communism. The vitality and rationality of the report has been fully confirmed through the heroic struggle of our people who have followed on the single road of victory and honor under the banner of the republic for the past 30 years.

In short a period in the long history of our nation, our people most brilliantly carried out socialist revolution to do away with all sorts of exploitation and suppression in urban and rural areas and accomplished the historic cause of industrialization through the chollima grand march, following the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Consequently a prosperous socialist power of independence, self-reliance and self-defense has been established on this land. Throughout these rewarding days, the political and economic power of the republic was incomparably strengthened and our country's state and social systems were consolidated rock-firm. Today our fatherland shines out as an independent and sovereign socialist country with an advanced socialist system, self-reliant national economy, powerful all-people defense system and brilliant national culture, and its international authority and prestige is being incomparably heightened.

The prosperity and progress of the republic has a great revolutionary effect on the South Korean people suffering under the suppression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. Today the South Korean people deeply perceive that they can enjoy freedom and happiness only when the masses grasp the power, and they boldly struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The proud victories and successes scored by our people for the past 30 years eloquently show that the working masses can pioneer their own destinies by themselves only when they are the hold power as masters and that such people are invincible. Since the banner of the honorable republic first waved over this land, our people have strenuously traversed the proud single road of victory. However, the cause of our revolution is yet to be fulfilled; rather, there are ever greater revolutionary tasks ahead of our people and the government of the republic.

All party members and working people should not rest with pride in the achievements they have scored. Rather they should vigorously march toward the heights of the new 7-year plan so as to further strengthen the power of our republic and advance the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic is a militant banner which unfurled once again brilliant prospects before our people marching forward with the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea held aloft. All party members and working people should deeply study the programmatic document of the great leader and brilliantly implement it. We should further consolidate the government of the republic, effecting upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural.

All party members and working people should rally firm around the republic, holding high the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea, so as to speed up the reunification of the fatherland and the ultimate victory of our revolution.

## 1948 Political Program

SK150304Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0042 GMT 15 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday dedicates an article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of "The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (September 10, 1948).

After founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader published this classic work at the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Recalling that in the political programme of the government he clearly expounded the programmatic tasks to be carried out by the government of the republic in the political, economic, cultural and all other fields for the reunification of the country and building of an independent and sovereign state, the article says:

In the political programme he advanced, first of all, the nation-wide task to promote the cause of national reunification by uniting the entire Korean people firmly around the government of the republic and mobilising them in the struggle for frustrating the splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries.

He also put forward the task to clear the political, economic, and cultural and all other spheres of social life of the evil effects of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "...The government of the republic will take all necessary measures to clear the political, economic and cultural life in our country of the evil effects of Japanese imperialist rule and will punish by the laws of the republic the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who betrayed the interests of the Korean people and actively collaborated with the Japanese imperialists."

He also indicated in the political programme the economic tasks of the government of the republic for building an independent national economy for the construction of a rich and powerful democratic, independent and sovereign state. He put forward tasks for developing the national economy and national culture, doing away with the colonial distortion of industry, laying the foundation of an independent national economy and meeting the nation's needs for manufactured goods, tasks for consolidating the results of the agrarian reform and, on this basis, energetically developing agriculture and stockbreeding and tasks facing commerce to supply the people with sufficient necessities of life.

In the political programme he put forward concrete social and cultural tasks of the government of the republic including those for education, culture and public health.

In the political programme he clearly indicated the general tasks of the government of the republic including the question of strengthening the people's government organs, foreign policy and increase of defence capacities.

The political programme of the government of the republic is a revolutionary one in which the precious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader in the course of leading the Korean revolution was inherited and developed in conformity with the specific conditions of our revolution in those days. The political programme is a scientific and revolutionary fighting programme that reflected most correctly the prevailing situation in our country at that time and the demand of our developing revolution and a popular programme correctly reflecting the character and mission of the people's government which represents the interests of the working people and serves them.

The political programme of the government of the republic published by the great leader was, indeed, a unique revolutionary programme for the building of an independent and sovereign state which fully reflected his chuche-based idea of state building on thoroughly embodying the immortal chuche idea in the state activities.

Referring to the great significance of the political programme of the government of the republic for the development of our revolution, the article says that this served as a programmatic guideline and a banner of inspiration in the struggle of our people for further consolidating the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the republic and building a rich and powerful independent and sovereign state.

The political programme of the government of the republic was also a militant banner powerfully encouraging and inspiring the struggle of the entire Korean people for foiling the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea and their nation-splitting manoeuvres and for achieving the independent reunification of the country.

#### 1943 Army Cadres Work

SK161642Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)--Papers Friday dedicated articles to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (September 15, 1943).

It is the speech addressed by him to the political cadres and political instructors of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, when the great event of national liberation was in sight in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

An article in NODONG SINMUN says that the work published when the defeat of Japanese imperialism was just at hand carried really great significance in rearing the KPRA men to be revolutionaries of the chuche type and to be trustworthy mainstay to actively meet the great event of national liberation and undertake the building of a new fatherland after liberation. The article continues:

The great leader in the work, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation of the Second World War, predicted that the defeat of Japanese imperialism was inevitable and the great event of national liberation was approaching. He said that the Korean revolutionaries should study Korea well in order to annually meet this great event.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "Today, with the great event of national liberation almost in sight, one of our most important tasks is to study the homeland well." The main duty of the Korean communists is to carry out the Korean revolution with honour. In order to carry out the Korean revolution with credit, one must, above all, know well the homeland and people. In the work, the great leader gave detailed teachings on the Korean revolutionaries making a good study of the history of our peoples struggle, the history of creation and superb culture, and the geography of the homeland.

His teachings thoroughly reflected the stand of chuche that the revolutionary world outlook of chuche should be firmly established among the Korean communists, the national liberation and the building of a new fatherland after liberation should be carried out in reliance upon the strength and knowledge of the Korean communists and people and the rich resources of our country and in conformity with its specific conditions.



Pointing to the desperate efforts of the Japanese imperialists on the eve of their defeat and the home and foreign situation turning decisively in favour of the revolution, he indicated immediate tasks of the Korean revolutionaries for hastening the great event of national liberation. He taught that the Anti-Japanese National United Front organisation should be expanded and strengthened in the homeland and the revolutionary bases, strong organisational centres, be consolidated for the decisive final battle with the Japanese imperialists, the robbers and, on this basis, the main force units of the KPRA be expanded with youths at home and they be trained in a short period. And he taught that the entire leading cadres and soldiers of the KPRA should be firmly armed with the theory and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, [and] possessed of tested art of leadership and good skills to apply all the tactics of modern warfare.

These tasks set forth by him were the wisest and most judicious ones for rearing the leading cadres and soldiers of the KPRA to be revolutionaries possessed of modern military techniques and high in political and theoretical stand so they could successfully defeat Japanese imperialism and build splendidly a rich and powerful independent and sovereign state in the liberated homeland.

Underlining the enormous significance of the work of the respected and beloved leader for the revolutionary struggle of our people, the article says: It played a big role in firmly arming the Korean revolutionaries with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and served as a fighting banner for guiding the Korean Communists and people to rise in the struggle for the liberation of the country with national [word indistinct] and revolutionary honour.

This work was a fighting program of vast significance in training the Korean revolutionaries to meet the great event of national liberation with full preparedness and in rearing them to be the dependable mainstay for the building of a new fatherland after liberation, and brightly lit the road of all the revolutionaries struggling for national independence and the building of a new society.

#### BRIEFS

KOREAN BUSINESSMEN FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 19 Sep--A delegation of the Korean Construction and Trading Corporation in Japan headed by Kang Won-chu, director of the corporation, arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, by air on September 16 for a visit to the socialist homeland under the deep solicitude of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. It was warmly met at the airport by Chong Song-nam and other persons concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK]

BANQUET IN NEPAL--The DPRK Embassy in the Kingdom of Nepal arranged a banquet to mark the 30th anniversary of the DPRK on 9 September. Invited to the banquet were the Nepalese princess, her husband, Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista, chairman of the National Assembly Ran Hari Sharma, ministers, general officers, other functionaries concerned and heads of foreign missions in Nepal. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Sep 78 SK]

BANQUET IN GUYANA--Pyongyang, 20 Sep--The embassy of our country in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana arranged a banquet on September 8 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report. Present at the banquet on invitation were Guyanese President Arthur Chung and madame and the foreign minister on behalf of the prime minister. Other leading personnel of the party and the government, officers of the army and police, men of the press and public figures of Guyana and foreign diplomatic representatives in this country were also invited to the banquet. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK]

## FINANCE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN EGYPT, LEAVES FOR U.S.

SK210145Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0053 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Cairo, 20 Sep (HAPTONG)--Visiting Korean Finance Minister Kim Yong-hwan today conferred with Egyptian Prime Minister Mamduh Salim on the promotion of economic and other cooperation between the two countries.

Kim arrived here on Sept. 19 for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart Mahmud Salah ad-Din Hamid. He is the first Korean Cabinet officer visiting this Middle East country. Kim also had talks with Hamid and other economic affairs ministers centered on trade cooperation, a business partnership in the construction of a sewed goods manufacturing plant and cooperation in the fields of shipping and construction.

An official travelling with the finance minister said details of these and other issues would be further discussed in the meetings of working-level officials between the two countries. Kim invited Hamid to visit Korea and Hamid said he would like to visit Korea by end of this year if possible.

The finance chief and his party left Cairo this afternoon for Washington to attend a joint plenary session of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

## FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK210314Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0241 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] New York, 20 Sep (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin today arrived here to have wide-ranging diplomatic contacts with foreign ministers of South Korea's allies and nonaligned countries attending the 33rd UN General Assembly.

Pak was originally scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Vance next Monday here but due to the unexpected trip to Saudi Arabia and Jordan by Vance, the scheduled meeting between the two foreign ministers may be postponed for a few days. The foreign minister is scheduled to meet with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim Sept. 22 at five pm to exchange views on the present situation of the Korean Peninsula.

Pak, who arrived at the Kennedy airport from San Francisco accompanied by Director of International Organizations Chong U-yong, will stay in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and is expected to stay here for about two weeks.

## JAPANESE PAPERS REPORT ON NEW SEA LIMIT, TOK-TO ISLAND

SK210322Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0243 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Sep (HAPTONG)--Major Japanese newspapers today commented South Korea has legalized its de facto ownership of the disputed Tok-to Island by including it in her newly-declared 12-mile territorial water limit.

ASAHI and other leading papers made the comments during their reporting of Wednesday's Korean action officially defining the limit of its 12-mile territorial waters by the concept of the strait base line. The extended Korean territorial water limit has taken in the Tok-to Island in the East sea hitherto subject to ownership disputes between Seoul and Tokyo. ASAHI in particular said, however, the Korean action would not affect Japanese fishing in waters near Tok-to also known in Japan as Takeshima.

## VRFR CONDENSES U.S. CONGRESS MILITARY AID BILLS

SK1, 12:42Y Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Sep 78 SK

[Text] On 13 September the U.S. House of Representatives passed the international security assistance authorization bill for fiscal year 1979, including \$800 million worth of arms transfer, \$275 million in military sales credits and a \$90 million ammunition stockpiling fund for South Korea. Prior to this, on 8 September the U.S. Congress approved a bill for an \$87 million arms sales package, including mortar-locating radar for South Korea.

This is another intolerable criminal act which reveals the U.S. imperialists' intention to realize their aggressive ambition on the Korean Peninsula by further reinforcing combat strength behind the screen of claims about troop withdrawal, maintaining the military occupation of South Korea and inciting the Pak Chong-hui clique into a war venture. Actually, the U.S. imperialists are further advancing along the road which is counter to the pledge of troop withdrawal. Under the signboard of the troop withdrawal, the United States is introducing more lethal weapons and troops into South Korea.

The number of the U.S. troops in South Korea has increased by 2,600 as of the end of June over the end of 1977. This year the imperialists have drastically increased their air force in South Korea, and, to reinforce their air force strength, have deployed several hundreds of modern aircraft in and around South Korea. They are dragging in a massive quantity of new military equipment, including modern tanks in order to enhance the combat capability of their infantry units.

While continuously reinforcing their armed forces in South Korea and enhancing their attack capability, the imperialists are increasing the Pak Chong-hui clique's war potential by transferring a massive quantity of modern lethal weapons and providing a huge amount of military aid to the clique under the pretext of the compensatory measures following the troop withdrawal. According to a recent congressional report, the U.S. imperialists will transfer to the Pak Chong-hui clique about 200 M-48 tanks, TOW antitank missiles, one Honest John rocket battalion, various kinds of artillery, and helicopters, and radar. Besides, the United States is providing the Pak Chong-hui clique with a massive quantity of weapons, ammunitions, and military equipment under various pretexts.

The approval of the international security assistance authorization bill for the fiscal year 1979 by the U.S. House of Representatives shows how the U.S. imperialists are running amok to provoke a war of aggression against the North on the Korean Peninsula by supporting the deteriorating Pak Chong-hui fascist regime. Due to the imperialists' maneuvers for occupying South Korea and for reckless war preparations, the danger of war is ever escalating on the Korean Peninsula. This constitutes a grave obstruction on the way to the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, and poses a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

All these facts clearly bear witness that the U.S. imperialists, although they are outwardly raving about troop withdrawal, are running amok behind the scenes with military reinforcements and preparations for war against the North, obstructing the reunification of our country by inciting the Pak Chong-hui clique, and thus seeking to fulfill their ambition for aggression against the North.

Today, our people and the peace-loving people of the world demand that the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea unconditionally, and completely and consistently wish for peace and the independent reunification of the Korean Peninsula.



In the face of this situation, to constantly reinforce the U.S. troops in South Korea behind the screen of claims of troop withdrawal and to transfer massive quantities of lethal weapons and operational equipment to the Pak Chong-hui clique is an open challenge and intolerable criminal act against our people, who desire peace and the independent reunification, and against the thousands of millions of peace-loving people of the world. The U.S. imperialists should discontinue these arms reinforcements and inciting the Pak Chong-hui clique to war and withdraw from South Korea taking along all the U.S. troops and the murderous weapons they have dragged into this land as soon as possible in accordance with its own pledge and the UN resolution.

VRPR NOTES U.S. GROUP'S STATEMENT ON KOREA

SK181356Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1050 GMT 18 Sep 78 SK

[Apparent text of appeal issued on 15 August by the "Council in the United States for Building a Democratic Society"]

[Excerpts] On 6 July, Pak Chong-hui rounded up 2,578 delegates of the so-called National Conference for Unification and conducted a "presidential election," presiding over this election himself as chairman. Pak Chong-hui ran for election unopposed and without allowing those present to speak. He was elected president with votes of approval from all attendants, except for one invalid vote. How can the compatriots in South Korea stand for such a rigged up election farce?

On 5 July, the day before the presidential election, papers reported the incident of the preferential allotment of luxury apartments. In this incident, 190 high-ranking officials of the South Korean Government made illegitimate profits of 10 to 15 million won each by colluding with the Hyundai financial combine. Among them representative Yuk In-su, ("brother") of Yuk Yong-su, Pak Chong-hui's late wife. Thus, the Pak Chong-hui regime is a most corrupt group without equal in the world.

We all know that Pak Chong-hui received a bribe from the U.S. Gulf Oil Company and deposited this money in a Swiss bank. This was revealed even by U.S. newspapers several times. There is no one who does not know that the ringleader of the Seoul subway scandal is Pak Chong-hui.

Dear overseas Korean residents: Do you not feel angry at this corrupt group of robbers?

In his 23 June statement, Pak Chong-hui proposed the formation of economic machinery to open the way for trade, technological cooperation, and capital cooperation and for promoting economic cooperation between the North and South out of concern for the welfare and future of the 50 million people of the same blood. This was a trick running counter to the Korean people's desire for reunification. He does not hesitate to occasionally utter words contrary to what he really means.

What did Pak Chong-hui say only a week before he issued this statement? A special combat exercise to "annihilate communism" was conducted on 16 June at the forward area of the central front line with Pak Chong-hui himself present, this was an exercise equivalent to an actual war, aimed at infiltration into an enemy's rear areas by air, sea and land, and was aimed at completely occupying strategic positions in the enemy's rear areas by destroying radar facilities, communication facilities and outposts on beaches. How is it possible for him to clamor about a North-South trade exchange while continuing such provocative packets aimed at destroying and occupying strategic positions in the North in an attempt to completely annihilate the North?

For 1 week beginning on 24 June--the very day after he babbled this sophistry, Pak Chong-hui launched "Exercise Twin Dragon 76," the largest scale exercise since the founding of the nation.

Pak Chong-hui clamors about North-South dialog and trade exchanges while babbling that he will annihilate the North. This is only shameless nonsense. The Pak Chong-hui regime trumpets about a "threat of southward invasion" every time it opens its mouth. But the U.S. authorities concerned acknowledge that there is no such threat. That is why they are going to withdraw their troops from South Korea. If not, will it not be the Carter administration which provokes a war?

Pak Chong-hui impudently babbled again that it is the supreme goal of the nation to attain the fatherland's peaceful reunification. If he is interested in reunification, how can he pursue permanent national division and consolidation of territorial division?

How can a man who says he works for national reunification arrest, imprison and torture students and democratic personages, just because they desire democracy and national reunification? After the announcement of the North-South joint statement, who was it who termed the statement "nothing but a piece of paper"? Later, on 7 July 1972, Pak Chong-hui said that it took 300 years for Sil' to reunite the country, and that people should not expect too much (regarding the possibility of national reunification). How could a man who is truly concerned about the nation's reunification say this?

He promised grand national unity in the North-South joint statement, but sticks to anticommunism as the prime national policy. Isn't this a violation of the statement? How is grand national unity possible when he claims he will rush the other side, which is a partner in national reunification? Who else but Pak Chong-hui said that the communists in the North, though they are of the same blood (?as the people in the South), cannot be considered the same race? How can he spew these remarks out of a single mouth?

It is well known, not only to us but to the whole world, that Pak Chong-hui does not care at all about national reunification, but plots for indefinite national division. He knows better than anyone else that once the nation is reunified, he can no longer dream about being a life president and commit corrupt acts.

To this kind of man, the fate of the nation and how much the Korean people suffer from the nation's division does not matter. All that matters to him is to stay in power for a long time, even at the cost of fixing the nation's division. He tells lies and acts contrary to his words out of greed for power. This man is the president of South Korea. Pak Chong-hui lied that oil had been discovered at Pohang. Another of his lies was called "emergency measures." Nonetheless, the Pak regime arrests those who question the credibility of President Pak Chong-hui's words on charges of "violation of the emergency measures," and sentences them to prison.

The Pak regime imposed a prison term on former professor (Yi Yong-uk) of Hanyang University, who had translated and published a foreign scholar's objective articles on China, on charges of violating the anticommunist law. However, Pak Chong-hui thanked the Soviet Union in connection with an incident involving a Korea Air Lines airplane. This self styled crime is praised--not considered a violation of the anticommunist law. For a very brazen person, we have a saying: A rascal as shameless as a flea.

We are Koreans wherever we are. We cannot stop being Koreans. There were fusses over the bribery scandal involving Pak Tong-son, over whether Kim Tong-cho should go to the United States, and over the kidnapping during broad daylight of Mr Kim Tae-chung in Tokyo. No one but Pak Chong-hui should bear the responsibility for all those fusses. So long as this man remains president of Korea, all the Korean compatriots find it hard to lift their faces as proud Koreans.

Whether you are holding office as adviser to the government or are just an ordinary Korean resident, let us all turn out in the plaza of the national salvation struggle for the abolition of the yusin system and the resignation of the Pak dictatorship.

## DUGERSUREN HEADS DELEGATION TO UN SESSION

OW200617Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1852 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Sep (MONTSAME)--An MPR delegation headed by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, left here today for New York to take part in the work of the 33d UN General Assembly session. The delegation was seen off from Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Dagba, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department; and D. Yendon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE OUTLINES MPR-USSR FRIENDSHIP MONTH ACTIVITIES

OW210626Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Sep (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee has adopted a resolution on preparations for and conduct of a Mongolian-Soviet friendship month. The traditional friendship month activities will be held throughout the country starting on 5 October under the slogan of learning from the experiences of the Soviet people in communist construction and broadly implementing them in all spheres of the country's national economy and culture.

In accordance with the party document, extensive work will be carried out during friendship month to popularize the achievements of the Soviet people, the international significance of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy, the Leninist friendship and close cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and the tasks of the 17th MPRP Congress directed at all-round convergence and cohesion of the MPR and Soviet Union. The MPRP Central Committee has appealed to the country's working people to welcome the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with excellent achievements in labor.

## SRV LEADERS THANK TSEDENBAL, BATMONH FOR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

OW210620Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1811 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Sep (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN published the text of the telegram received by Comrades Y. Tsendenbal and J. Batmonh from the party and government leaders of the SRV sent in reply to their greetings on the occasion of the Vietnamese people's national day.

## BATMONH TOURS TOB AYMAG STATE GRAIN FARMS

OW21061BY Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Sep (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports in detail on the visit of J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, to grain growing state farms of Tob Aymag.

## BRIEFS

POLISH TRADE UNION GROUP--Ulaanbaatar, 14 Sep--Visiting Polish trade union delegation headed by Irena Sroczyńska, secretary of the Central Council of the Polish Trade Unions, has been received by G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions. Talks have also been held between the Polish and the MPR Trade Union delegations. The Polish delegation has now departed on a tour of the country. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

SRV: SEARCH FOR AID, TREATMENT OF 'REFUGEES' SCORED

BK210632V Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is Abjectly Soliciting Aid From the U.S. Imperialists, Deceptively and Mendaciously Using the So-called 'Refugees From Kampuchea' Issue as a Pretext"]

[Text] The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is facing a thousand and one complex problems and difficulties. Its members have been frantically travelling around from one country to the next all over the world in a search for rice, food and every cent available to meet its growing needs. However, it has failed to achieve any substantial success as it had hoped. The international expansionists, its masters, cannot give it any significant assistance as they themselves are experiencing an acute food shortage.

The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is therefore compelled to put aside any hint of shame and national dignity and persistently and ignominiously kowtow to U.S. imperialism in a last-ditch hope for help. Still, U.S. imperialism has proved to be an ungenerous and difficult donor. It has insisted on imposing strings and conditions on its aid. This has prompted the Vietnamese to invent all kinds of unlikely stories to back up their claims for assistance from various international organizations. One of the methods that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is frantically utilizing and unabashedly propagandizing to deceive world public opinion in order to obtain financial aid from some international organizations is the so-called question of refugees from Kampuchea.

Who on earth are the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's refugees from Kampuchea? In reality, these people are Kampuchean people--the majority of whom are women and children--forcibly taken from Kampuchea to Vietnam by the aggressor Vietnamese forces during their attacks against Kampuchea at the end of 1977. For example, during the attacks on Khum Koki Saom in Svay Rieng Province in November 1977, the Vietnamese captured and killed all the male inhabitants and tortured and raped the women. Afterwards they took all the women and children back to Vietnam. This is just one of many examples. All of these victims are used by the Vietnamese to deceive the imperialist media into believing that they are refugees from Kampuchea.

Furthermore, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is practicing a racist policy aimed at blotting out all traces of Khmer nationals in Kampuchea Kraom. It has forcibly moved many of the latter from their birthplaces and resettled them in the brackish water areas in An Giang Province, which is a poor region unsuitable for agriculture, thus condemning them to die from starvation. The Vietnamese authorities also refer to these fraternal Khmer nationals in Kampuchea Kraom as refugees. This is the height of fascist cynicism and impudent mendacity!

Moreover, it is widely known that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has welcomed and protected the former soldiers of traitor Lon Nol who fled to South Vietnam following the great 17 April 1975 victory. These ex-Lon Nol soliders have been bribed and set up as tools by the present Vietnamese authorities to work against the Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea. They are also referred to--to anybody who wants to know--as refugees.

The Vietnamese maintain this falsehood and deception, made in broad daylight and without rhyme or reason, in defiance of world opinion and without the slightest shame. The truculent nature of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is becoming more apparent. The people of the world and especially the people in Asian and Southeast Asian countries are more aware of the shamelessly mendacious and deceptive colors of the Vietnamese. The clique is facing the world's growing contempt and ostracization with every passing day. It is doomed to go down in utter ignominy.

## DIFFICULTIES FACING VIETNAMESE LEADERSHIP DESCRIBED

BK200913Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Insecurity Is Now Spreading Throughout Vietnam, and the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is in Permanent Trouble"]

[Text] For several decades the Vietnamese people made all sorts of sacrifices, endured food shortages and experienced untold suffering while struggling to repulse the U.S. imperialists and to overthrow the puppet Thieu-Ky clique and achieve the total liberation of Vietnam.

After Vietnam was liberated, the Vietnamese people ardently hoped that they would be able to live peacefully in a clean and pure revolutionary society and to have decent living conditions. However, since liberation the Vietnamese people have been subjected to even more ferocious and fascist exploitation, oppression and killing at the hands of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. More than ever before they are suffering and dying of starvation. This is the reason for the Vietnamese people's hatred for the regime of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

The Vietnamese people have risen up in struggle against the corrupt, oppressive and exploitative regime. This opposition movement has increasingly gained momentum from the northern to the southern parts of Vietnam.

In the northern part of Vietnam, angry people in various villages and districts have joined with a large number of their kinfolk in staging demonstrations against the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. These people hate the clique because it has not tried to solve the food shortage and has let them die of starvation. The Vietnamese people also oppose the clique because it has forced their children and relatives to serve in its armed forces for the purpose of attacking Kampuchea and to get killed one after another on the Kampuchean battlefield. None of these recruits ever returns to his native village.

The Vietnamese people have also struggled to oppose ferocious and fascist oppression, repression and confiscation by the clique. They have demonstrated for food and to force the clique to stop drafting people into its armed forces. They have rejected the clique and its henchmen who have not been able to improve their living conditions and who have led Vietnam toward destruction and turned their country into a satellite of the international expansionist.

The people in the southern part of Vietnam have also been engaged in an ever-increasing struggle movement against the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. The people have organized demonstrations demanding that the clique solve the food shortage problem and that it stop sending their relatives and children to die in the aggression against Kampuchea. These people have also rejected the clique, denounced its Indochina federation strategy and so forth. In addition to this, former soldiers of Nguyen Van Thieu now hiding in Prey Nokor [Ho Chi Minh City] and in the jungle are trying every day to kill the new Vietnamese authorities. New troops defeated on the battlefield have deserted their ranks and returned to their native villages, and some of them have gone into the jungle or turned their weapons against the clique.

The ethnic groups in Vietnam have also been seethingly engaged in resistance movements to oppose the clique's acts of racial extermination. This opposition and resistance struggle has developed in many forms including strikes, demonstrations, dissemination of leaflets, assassinations and armed struggle to overthrow the clique. That is why explosions, shootings, demonstrations and shooting between troops and army cadres have become daily occurrences.



Because of these troubles and insecurity, each time they make a trip the authorities of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong regime have to be heavily escorted by troops and tanks. Despite these measures, explosions and shootings have continually occurred and the authorities of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong regime have been killed one after another. This state of affairs has thrown them into a panic. The clique and its supporters are living in fear. In short, the resistance and opposition movements in Vietnam to overthrow the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong regime, movements organized by all ethnic groups and people from various walks of life, are looming large and are virulent. Assassinations of Vietnamese authorities, robbery, gambling and fights over money and women occur even more often than during the period of the Thieu-Ky regime.

The general public has wondered why insecurity and trouble are so widespread in Vietnam. Now everyone can clearly see that the main cause of this trouble is the fact that the political lines of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique have betrayed the revolution and the Vietnamese people and that the current Vietnamese regime has exploited and oppressed the people, has indulged in corruption and debauchery, and is serving as a lackey of the international expansionists and imperialists. That is why angry Vietnamese people everywhere oppose it. The widespread trouble and insecurity in Vietnam have thrown the clique into even more serious convulsions. So, if the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique obstinately persists in pursuing its expansionist and annexationist policy against Kampuchea, it will suffer heavier defeats and shame vis-a-vis Kampuchea, in its own country and in the world. The clique is now heading toward its downfall and final destruction.

AFP: REFUGEES TELL OF 'BLACK COBRAS' RESISTANCE GROUP

BK210742Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0447 GMT 21 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Sep (AFP)--The Black Cobras, a mysterious legendary anti-Khmer Rouge resistance group, made an appearance last month in Battambang, a Cambodian refugee told AFP. The Black Cobras were first reported in Siem Reap in 1976. Tales based on folk legends grew up around them crediting them with numerous exploits in the northeast of the country. They had not been heard of recently.

Met Samel, 28, who arrived in Thailand on the first of this month from Battambang, told the AFP that his wife Sim, 22, last August 10 met a man dressed all in black who gave her some medicine and said: "Be patient. We can do nothing at the moment but the time will come." The man showed her a photo of a group of similarly clad men among whom she recognized the son of a former member of parliament. On leaving the man said he was a Black Cobra. Met Samel's wife died during the escape from Cambodia.

Another refugee, Thoeuy Kim Tay, 38, related the experience of six men in his village sent to cut bamboo in the woods. The six told of meeting a black-dressed group wearing caps and carrying American M-16 rifles or Chinese AK-47's. Some had revolvers. They reportedly said: "Brothers, we are here to save the people. We are many thousands. Others will join us. Our symbol is the black cobra on our shirt". Thoeuy Kim Tay fled Cambodia on August 16 with a party of 17 Moslems of whom 13 were killed during the escape.

VISITING JAPANESE DELEGATION ATTENDS RECEPTION

OW201449Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh 20 Sep (KYODO)--A delegation from the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association Saturday attended a reception hosted by So Hong, chairman of the Cambodia Overseas Liaison Committee, at the guest house after conferring with him earlier in the day.



The five-man delegation, headed by Kozo Sasaki, president of the association, had arrived in Phnom Penh the same day aboard a CAAC (Civil Aviation Administration of China) plane.

Nuon Chea, president of the Permanent Committee of the People's Representative Assembly, who was returning from a visit to Peking, was also aboard the plane and he and the delegation members talked for about 40 minutes before it arrived in the Cambodian capital. Both So Hong and Nuon Chea told the delegation Cambodia has attained food self-sufficiency, and attacked the "Vietnamese aggressors" and the Soviet Union.

The delegation was the first Japanese private group to enter Cambodia since that country was liberated in 1975. The members were scheduled to confer with other Cambodian leaders and tour the country during their one-week stay. The two reporters accompanying the party were to stay a week longer at the courtesy of the Cambodian Government and visit the Cambodia-Vietnam border to report on the situation there.

#### GOVERNMENT SAID WILLING TO HOST JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW210543Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh Sep 20 (KYODO)--The Cambodian Government has told a visiting Japanese group that it is ready to invite a private-level economic delegation from Japan for talks on a expanding trade between the two countries. Cambodian officials expressed the readiness in response to a request by the Japanese visitors that Cambodia accept such a delegation from Japan late this year or next year.

The request was made by the delegation of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association when the Japanese talked with Cambodian officials in Phnom Penh on Monday. The Japanese group was led by Kozo Sasaki, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

#### APPRECIATION MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM ROMANIAN LEADERS

BK210432Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Answering the congratulatory message sent to them on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a message of thanks expressing their profound feelings of revolutionary friendship to Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea. The full text of the message is as follows:

To Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, Phnom Penh: We express our most sincere thanks to you and to the KCP, people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea for your greetings and congratulations on the occasion of Romanian national day. Like you, we are confident that our recent visit to your country, the meetings and talks there and the subsequent signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Democratic Kampuchea have significantly contributed to the development of the relations between our two parties, countries and peoples in the interests of each of them and for the cause of socialism and world peace.

We ask you to accept our best wishes. May you enjoy success in building socialism in the land of Democratic Kampuchea and in strengthening the independence and sovereignty of your fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

#### BRIEFS

**FLOOD CONTROL EFFORTS**--Youths of mobile units are working on a long dike at Tuol Krasang in Stang district. This dike is 9 km long, 15 meters wide at the top, 25 to 30 meters wide at the bottom and 2 to 4 meters tall. It stretches from Phum Prey Samraong to Phum Rokar Khpos. The purpose of this dike is to control the Bassac River's floods and also to funnel water to irrigate 1,000 hectares of rainy season ricefields and 600 hectares of dry season ricefields. This year, the mobile youths have expanded the rice acreage below this dike to more than 3,000 hectares. However, because of the unusual floods, measures have been taken to protect the dikes as well as the new field embankments and the people's lives and property. The masses of workers are being assigned to both strengthen the dike and increase its height by another one meter. The work has been completed on more than 91 percent of the dike. Now that the floods are beginning to recede, work on this dike will be brought to an end by 10 or 15 September. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK]

**SAMRAONG TONG DISTRICT FARMING**--Samraong Tong district, Kompong Speu Province, western region, has developed rapidly in all fields. Mobile youths have turned uncultivated areas into vast ricefields. In 1977, youths and cooperative peasants produced 1,459,562 bushels of rice and thousands of hectares of secondary food crops and vegetables. Thus, this year they have sufficient rice to eat, more seeds for the future farming and even a surplus of 507,516 bushels to contribute to the state and other areas. In the dry season of 1978 they built two more dams near the Prek Thaot River. The first one which was completed within 1 month is 31,000 meters long, one to six meters high, eight to 24 meters high, 50 meters wide at top; and the second one which was only 70 percent completed is 2,300 meters long, five to eight meters high, 50 meters wide at bottom and seven meters wide at top. The first one can irrigate 5,000 hectares of ricefields while the second one which has capacity of containing 2 million cubic meters of water can irrigate various nearby ricefields. They are determined to harvest the rainy season rice crop in various areas by the end of September. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 78 BK]

**COOPERATIVE RICE GROWING**--The So Sen cooperative in So Sen commune, Cheung Prey district, Kompong Cham Kraom sector, central region, has a total farmland of 1,500 hectares. So far, cooperative peasants in So Sen commune have already planted rice on 760 hectares; however they still have to plant some 690 hectares more. Three different rice strains--Neang Chen, Kramuon Sar and Phdau Pen--are being grown, for they can resist disease and yield three tons of grain per hectare. Given proper care, one hectare can yield from 3.5 to 4 tons of grain. According to the cooperative's labor force distribution system, 15 people equipped with four plows and two harrows can plant rice on one hectare per day, and the total manpower of the cooperative can plant rice on 60 hectares per day. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK]

**KOMPONG KOKI SECONDARY CROPS**--Cooperative peasants in Kompong Koki commune, Baribo district, Kompong Chhnang Province, western region, have attached importance to growing secondary crops such as vegetables, sweet potatoes, cassava, beans, taro and sago. These secondary crops have been grown on 200 hectares in the areas of Kaoh Ta Meuv, Kbal Damrei, Damnak Beas, Reang Toul, K'ek Khtom and Kaoh Neary and in and around their cooperative headquarters. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK]

## PRC RED CROSS SENDS MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY ON FLOOD LOSSES

BK200328Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[13 September message of sympathy from PRC Red Cross to LPDR Government]

[Text] We are sorry to learn that your country has recently suffered from floods caused by heavy rains and that the people in the flood-stricken areas have suffered enormous losses. We are extremely concerned about this natural disaster and have decided to fly in some commodities to your government to temporarily relieve the sufferings of the people in the flood-stricken areas. Meanwhile, we extend our sympathy and best regards to your government and, through the government of your country, to the people in the flood-stricken areas.

## SRV LEADERS' MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION TO LAO COUNTERPARTS

BK200956Y Hanoi KPL in English 0920 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Sep (KPL)--Vietnamese leaders on September 15 sent a joint message to Lao leaders thanking them for their warm congratulations on the 33d anniversary of Vietnam's national day.

The message, signed by Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV, was addressed to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and of the Lao People's Supreme Council. It said:

"On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly and the Government of the SRV, we wish to express our sincere thanks to you for your warm and heartfelt congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the national day of the SRV. The strong support of the fraternal LPRP, the SPC and the Government of the LPDR to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause has become a motive force greatly encouraging our people in their socialist construction in Vietnam, defeating all schemes of imperialism and the international reactionaries, thus making an active contribution to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"We are very pleased to note that the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos has constantly been developed. It is our conviction that in face of the new situation at present, the militant solidarity, the great friendship and the fraternal cooperation between our two parties and peoples will constantly be developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish the fraternal Lao people, under the correct leadership of the LPRP and the Government of the LPDR, still greater victories in the cause of defending and building their prosperous fatherland!"

## PHOUMI VONGVICHIT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MPR 19 SEP

BK210752Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Sep 78 BK

[Text] At 1400 on 19 September the Education Ministry delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, returned to Vientiane after attending a scientific and technical conference for agriculture and forestry in Ulaanbaatar, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic.

On hand to greet the delegation at Wattai Airport were Khamtai Siphandon, vice premier, minister of national defense and LPLA Supreme Commander; Sali Vongkhamdao, minister in charge of the Premier's Office; Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice; some vice ministers, and many cadres and office employees attached to the Education Ministry and other ministries concerned. The delegation was also greeted at the airport by Mr Sayalkham, MPR charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, and Mr Spassak Levshov, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos.

After attending the scientific and technical conference for agriculture and forestry held in Ulaanbaatar from 5 to 12 September, the Education Ministry delegation was officially invited to pay a visit to the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, the delegation paid a call on Mr Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the State Commission for Vocational and Technical Education. The delegation also visited vocational schools, some ancient ruins, entertainment places and many modern and major economic establishments in the USSR.

#### IMPORTANCE OF DEFENSE, SECURITY TASK DISCUSSED

BK141130Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[Unattributed editorial: "Effectively and Attentively Carry Out the National Defense and Public Security Task"]

[Text] The national defense and public security task to be carried out at present and in the years ahead is of paramount importance in building and defending our new administration. We can build the country only after we have achieved security.

Party plans, policies and resolutions clearly indicate that we must regard as the most important current task that of consolidating and building the country and maintaining public security and of insuring that the country is always prepared and has sufficient forces to smash all enemy aggressive and counterrevolutionary activities and to maintain security and public order. This task is part of the cause of socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country.

Entering the new period, our army and people are striving to emulate to engage in labor, build the national economy, improve our living conditions, restore and develop the economy and constantly advance the cause of socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country. The imperialists and the international reactionary forces are colluding to obstruct the advance of the revolution in our country. They have encouraged and aided the exile Lao reactionaries and other people so that these elements can cause confusion in and sabotage the construction of the new, socialist state, disturb the people of all nationalities in making their living and building the country, slander and vilify our party and state policies and line, and so forth.

In the face of such dark, evil designs, we are required to more effectively carry out the task of national defense and public security. Let the various public security forces and the people's armed forces strive to effectively carry out their duties so as to make our new administration as well as our beloved country everlasting and peaceful and to enable our people of all nationalities to triumphantly carry out the task of building the country and the economy and of bringing about a new, bright life.

With strong administration from the central down to the local levels, with a firm, powerful system of proletarian dictatorship, with forces of the masses who love the country and the new system and who deeply hate the enemy, and with strong people's armed forces, it is certain that our army and people will smash all enemy schemes designed to sabotage our revolution and our new system. It is also certain that political security and public order will be maintained more effectively throughout the country.



However, if we relax our efforts and our revolutionary vigilance, if the national defense and public security task is not carefully organized and if the sense of collective mastery in defending the administration and the revolution is not heightened, it is certain that the imperialists, reactionaries and other ill-intentioned people will seize the opportunity to sabotage and create confusion in our country with the purpose of causing us difficulties in our national construction task.

Therefore, we must regard the national defense and public security task as vital and regularly carry it out. Meanwhile, we must strengthen local military work and pay attention to coordinating the local economy with the local military task. This is in implementation of the plans and policies adopted by the party Central Committee for each province, district and canton. Moreover, everyone must increase vigilance, respect regulations and the law of the land and resolutely join the various armed forces in promptly checking and punishing the counterrevolutionaries.

Our armed forces must serve as models at all times in effectively carrying out the task of national defense and public security, build and turn their units into strictly disciplined ones, take the initiative to publicize party plans and policies, resolutely expose enemy psywar tactics, encourage everyone to contribute to the movement of defending the country and maintaining public order, lead an orderly and disciplined life and try to gain the cooperation of the masses in order to set up all-people national defense and public security networks. A citizen must do well in increasing production and must be a good combatant in defending the country and maintaining public security. The various people's armed forces must serve as the mainstay in this effort. Only by these actions can our national defense and public security efforts be further strengthened.

#### YOUTH UNION CALLS ON YOUTH TO OVERCOME FLOOD DAMAGE

BK140945Y Hanoi KPL in English 0908 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Sep (KPL)--The Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union has issued an appeal to young people throughout the country to serve as a shock force in coping with the effects of the recent flood. The appeal urged the Youth Union committees at all levels and all members of the union and other young people to help people in flood-stricken areas stabilize their living conditions, restore production and livestock breeding and other activities. Especially it asked the young people to take an active part in repairing irrigation projects, roads, bridges, hospitals, schools and other public projects.

#### BRIEFS

SOVIET BUDDHIST DELEGATION LEAVES--Vientiane, 8 Sep--The delegation of the Soviet Buddhists Association led by its vice president left Vientiane for home on September 6, concluding its 9-day visit to Laos. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Superior Bonze Pisa, vice president of the Lao Unified Buddhists Association [LUBA]; Champa Keosivon, director of the office of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front; Kham-Phong Manivong, director of the religious affairs department of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs; members of the Standing Committee of the LUBA; and other officials concerned. [Excerpt] [Hanoi KPL in English 0951 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK]

SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION DEPARTS--Vientiane, 8 Sep--The delegation of the State Committee for Specialized Education and Technique of the USSR led by its vice chairman, Konkin, left Vientiane for Moscow on September 6, concluding its friendly visit to Laos. During its stay, it discussed with the Lao Government Soviet help in training Lao specialists for various branches. Present at the send-off were the Minister of Industry and Trade Khamma Phomkong, and other officials concerned. A number of officials of the Soviet Embassy in Vientiane were also present. [Text] [Hanoi KPL in English 0953 GMT 8 Sep 78 BK]



## SRV DELAYS SCHEDULED RELEASE OF FISHERMEN

BK200950Y Bangkok WORLD in English 20 Sep 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese Government informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday that it was not ready to release 25 Thai fishermen and five other Thai tomorrow because two Thai trawlers had yet to be repaired. The two trawlers --Rungmani 12 and the Orchaicharoen 1--and the 30 Thai may be able to sail to Thailand on Saturday from a port in Ho Chi Minh city, it said.

## SINO-VIETNAMESE RIVALRY FOR ASEAN FRIENDSHIP NOTED

BK160230Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Sep 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Sino-Vietnamese Flirtation With ASEAN Now Open"]

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong arrives in Manila today in his second visit to an ASEAN country. Naturally Thailand being a "frontline" state was his first stop and from Bangkok Mr Dong wanted to go to Kuala Lumpur but unfortunately the timing was not right because the ruling UMNO Party of Malaysia is currently holding its annual conference and all the leaders were engaged in it. The third ASEAN country Mr Dong will visit is Indonesia, after which he is expected to go to Kuala Lumpur with no dates set as yet. Whether Mr Dong will visit Singapore is anybody's guess.

The fact that there is a Sino-Vietnamese rivalry in "winning friends and influencing people" in ASEAN has come out into the open for the first time and this is better for all concerned. The new Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, Mr Chen Hsin-jen, requested to present credentials to President Ferdinand Marcos before Mr Dong's visit and said in his policy speech that China strongly backs ASEAN and its concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality--leaving Mr Dong to labour over his version of including 'genuine independence' or just 'independence'. Mr Marcos, however, is in a better position than Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan because Bangkok has already set a pattern for Mr Dong's visit to ASEAN capitals. Being a typical Thai, Gen Kriangsak was behaving totally naturally when his outgoing personality drew headlines during Mr Dong's visit. But the most important point was that he was able to wring out of Vietnam's prime minister the assurance that Hanoi will not support communist insurgency in Thailand.

The Philippines also has the problem of insurgency although it is primarily Muslim rather than communist and somewhere there the comparison between Thailand's and the Philippines' relations with Vietnam ends. While Thailand has the problem of negotiating the return of refugees of the French Indochina war of about 30 years ago, Philippines has the problem of negotiating about the Spratley and the Paracel Islands which are claimed by the Philippines, Vietnam and China.

Further, the Philippines still has the U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base which played a very important role in the Vietnam war just like the American military bases in Thailand which have been closed a long time ago. It is also significant that President Marcos will not be meeting Mr Dong nearly as many times as Gen Kriangsak met him despite the fact that the length of the visit is just about the same. While the official programme calls for only two official discussions, it is possible there may be other unscheduled contacts between Messrs Marcos and Dong. Mr Marcos, unlike Gen Kriangsak, is a long-time seasoned politician and it will be interesting to see how he handles the visit because he too could set new precedents for forthcoming visits of Mr Dong to other ASEAN capitals.

## PAPER SUGGESTS SRV BEFRIEND NEIGHBORS BEFORE ASEAN

BK210342Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Sep 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Timing Not Quite Right for Doing To Woo ASEAN"]

[Text] Prime Minister Pham Van Dong arrived in Jakarta yesterday on the third leg of his tour to win friends and influence members of ASEAN. Possibly he does not understand that one is different from the other--it has been easy for him to win friends in Thailand and the Philippines but it has been impossible for him to influence the thinking of either Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan or President Ferdinand Marcos.

Both in Manila and in Bangkok Mr Dong has been pushing the concept of the zone of peace although his own wording of "zone of peace, genuine independence and stability" seems only to be semantic hair-splitting. However, in communist jargon it may be substantially different from the ASEAN wording of "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality". His accent on peace in Southeast Asia was no less in Manila than in Bangkok but he must think that ASEAN leaders will wonder why a country which is currently at war with Cambodia should stress peace so much.

There were no real problems between Vietnam and Thailand when Mr Dong came here--except the refugee question--but in Manila it has been his policy to accentuate the positive and not worry about real problems. The Philippines has both American air force and naval bases and these played an important supporting role during the Vietnam war. Mr Dong does not seem to have raised any objections to their presence. Even more concrete is the sovereignty over the Spratly and Paracel islands which both countries claim. Again the Vietnam leader decided to bypass this issue.

Two years ago Mr Dong's visit to ASEAN capitals would have been viewed differently but, in light of the fact that his country is at war with Cambodia and relations with China have reached a nadir, his trip naturally makes everybody suspicious. There is no question his ASEAN grand tour is designed to shore up as much good will in the region as possible since continuous statements from Peking that Vietnam is under Soviet influence and that it is carrying out Soviet policies in the region acting as Cuba in Africa naturally make Vietnam somewhat suspicious. Mr Dong's tour, if designed to counter these allegations, is succeeding quite well because everybody knows that the Vietnamese are fiercely nationalistic and most unlikely to become anybody's surrogate.

But as regards ASEAN, Mr Dong must give some time before he starts any aggressive propaganda since regional groupings in this area have had many casualties and even ASEAN itself was in danger of breaking up over the Sabah issue. It has been carefully nurtured by its members and has only recently come of age and, further, no one country is likely to make any decision on behalf of ASEAN--even if it does so it would not be binding on the organization.

No ASEAN country is a neighbouring country, meaning that no ASEAN country has a common border with Vietnam. On the other hand, Vietnam is at loggerheads with two of the three countries with which it has common borders. When Vietnam has settled her problems with her neighbours, it would be the right time to make overtures to ASEAN.

## INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS INVITATION TO VISIT PRC

BK141435Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[Excerpt] During a press briefing today Interior Minister Gen Lek Naeomali disclosed to newsmen that Chinese ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lieh called on him at the Interior Ministry this morning and presented him with an official invitation to visit the PRC. He said he had originally been invited to visit that country when he was defense minister, and the invitation was now being confirmed by the ambassador.

The interior minister accepted the invitation but no date has yet been fixed. He will consider the actual date for the visit when he receives a letter of invitation from the PRC. Gen Lek Naeomali said the PRC ambassador's visit today was a routine diplomatic call. Asked about the policy concerning the official reshuffle to take place by the end of the current fiscal year, the interior minister said suitability and efficiency will be the major criteria. The ministry undersecretary is responsible for considering the appointments. He said that no military personnel will be appointed as provincial governors this year.

#### TRADE TEAMS TO VISIT AFRICA, MIDEAST NEXT MONTH

BK140456Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[Excerpt] Thai trade teams will visit Thailand's major rice buyers in Africa and the Middle East next month, the Foreign Trade Department has disclosed.

The spokesman for the department said that a team, led by the department's newly appointed director general Phatchara Itsarasena, will leave for Africa early next month for a tour which will cover the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Senegal. Later next month another trade team to be led by the private sector will tour Middle Eastern countries. The aims of both visits are to cement friendship with Thailand's major rice buyers and to iron out any problems in trade with them, the spokesman noted.

#### TRADE OFFICIAL COMPLAINS OF JAPANESE TRADE PRACTICES

BK160834Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Text] According to the chief of the foreign trade policy division, Mr Praphan Wonkhophon, the government has always tried to solve problems on the trade deficit with Japan, both in the private sector and on a government-to-government basis. Thailand and Japan hold negotiations to fix the amount of Thai exports to Japan every year, but Japan has never fulfilled the target. He also said that so far Japan has held joint ventures of any products here only when those kinds of Thai products are profitable in the Japanese market. Moreover, Japan has frequently sent her exports to compete with Thailand in the same market and often ordered the Thai companies which also have Japanese share holders to stop the export of such products to those markets. Thai products that are facing this situation include clothes, flashlight batteries and electronic appliances.

The chief of foreign trade policy also added that Japan has refused to order fruits from Thailand, but at the same time ordered the same kind of fruit from the Philippines. He pointed out that Japan had agreed to the setting of a loan fund with the United States to solve the imbalance of trade between them, but did not do the same thing to solve the problem with Thailand. Thailand might be forced to use negative measures, including bans of Japanese imports if the situation should become intolerable, Mr Praphan added.

#### PAPER NOTES TRADE WITH ROK MORE LUCRATIVE THAN WITH DPRK

BK190311Y Bangkok POST in English 19 Sep 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Expand Trade in the Region"]

[Text] A Thai trade mission to North Korea will try to sell more of our products in order to lower the deficit from which we are suffering in trade with that country. The mission, which will leave later this month and stay there until early next month, will have a difficult task because North Korea has a tight foreign exchange situation.

We do not understand why we have to send such a large delegation to North Korea. With a socialist economy, North Korea buys and sells through government organisations. There is no need for so many people to go because they do not have to contact private businessmen like in the free democratic countries. They only have to deal with official traders.

We only need a small delegation of experts who know all about the goods we wish to sell and who can explain the qualities and uses of those goods to the North Korean authorities. An exhibition of the commodities can be held to create public interest and, therefore, make the goods a public need.

While we are at it, we may do well to remember that South Korea is buying more from us than all the East European countries and North Korea put together. It is important for us to really develop the South Korean market which is lucrative and booming because of its free enterprise system.

POST SCORES VOPT 'VICIOUS PROPAGANDA' ON AMNESTY BILL

BK210206Y Bangkok POST in English 21 Sep 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Premier Deserves Credit"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and his government are definitely not given any credit by the leftists for obtaining amnesty for the Thammasat 19. The Voice of the People of Thailand (VOPT), a clandestine radio station operated by the Communist Party of Thailand from a neighbouring country, has broadcast to its audience in Thailand that the Kriangsak government had been "forced to promulgate" the amnesty law. The VOPT declared the amnesty as "a great victory for the patriotic and democracy-loving Thai people and their friends abroad who have determinedly and resolutely struggled to force the reactionary ruling clique to release unconditionally all the defendants in the October 6 case."

We do not know how much of this vicious propaganda is believed by the people or by the students. We hope that the Thammasat 19, their families and their friends, all other students, and the rest of the people know that amnesty has arisen directly out of the sincere heart of our prime minister. He had not submitted to any sort of pressure. In fact, he had to courageously oppose those who do not want amnesty for the Thammasat 19.

Now the students and the people should realise what mischief-makers and liars the communists are. They have seen for themselves what kind of a man and leader General Kriangsak is.

VOPT CARRIES NSCT STATEMENT ON RELEASE OF '6 OCT' DEFENDANTS

BK201119Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[National Student Center of Thailand in a revolutionary wartime situation committee 16 September statement: "Expose Warlord Kriangsak's Deceptive Scheme and Destroy His Plan To Split the Student-People Forces"]

[Text] The committee of the National Student Center of Thailand [NSCT] in a revolutionary wartime situation wishes to express its ardent congratulations to Sutham Saengprathum, Arom Phongpha-ngan and their colleagues, including Bunchat Sathianthammani, for the victory of their resolute struggle against the dictatorial power. We hope that our friends will continue to set a fine example for and will encourage the youth, school-children, students and the people in waging the struggle through to the end, and will constantly enhance their dignity as good children of the people.

That Sutham Saengprthum, Arom Phongpha-ngan and their colleagues have regained their freedom is regarded as another great victory of the patriotic, democracy-and justice-loving people. The extensive and continuous struggle and movements to expose and denounce the reactionary ruling class' brutalities and barbarity during the 6 October incident as well as the demands for the release of the 18 defendants by justice-loving people of all circles, both at home and abroad, during the past 2 years was an important factor in forcing the Kriangsak warlord government to free Sutham Saengprathu, Arom Phongpha-ngan and their colleagues.

We praise and sincerely thank our foreign friends, Thai residents in foreign countries and the justice-loving people of all circles for their participation in the movements which have fostered a strong current of public opinion which won freedom for our friends. This victory has profoundly convinced us that only righteousness can win the support of the people, that the masses are the true heroes, that the people's arms are warm and safe, and that the more the ruling class harasses us the sooner it will be defeated and destroyed.

The release of Sutham Saengprathem, Arom Phongpha-ngan and their colleagues is another step backward for the Kriangsak warlord government which is dreaming of using the amnesty to cover its blood debts and crimes. As a matter of fact, there are many suspicious motives behind this move of warlord Kriangsak. For example:

1. The past trial of the 6 October case has enabled the people to come to a better understanding that the reactionary ruling class is the guilty party and that it brutally suppressed students and people and was using the trial to put all the blame on the defendants.
2. In the face of the extensive opposition to the dictatorial government both at home and abroad, warlord Kriangsak, at his wit's end, was forced to quickly end the trial.
3. Warlord Kriangsak has intentionally attempted to cover the crimes and blood debts contracted by his clique during the 6 October incident.
4. Warlord Kriangsak hopes that the granting of amnesty can facilitate his deceptive scheme. He is dreaming that the people will fall for his tricks of prattling the words "mercy" and "national unity". He is once again attempting to reactivate his "return home" plan to attract the youth, schoolchildren, students and the people who have joined the armed struggle.
5. Warlord Kriangsak wishes to use the amnesty as part of his electioneering efforts in preparations for the forthcoming general election.
6. The amnesty is intended to serve the fake human rights policy of his masters--the U.S. imperialists.

In any event, our people are certainly aware of the intent of his deceptive scheme. Warlord Kriangsak nakedly exposed his true nature when he said in an interview that if the students and people resume activities against his government, he will launch another, even bigger, suppression drive against them. Thai youth, schoolchildren, students and the patriotic, democracy- and justice-loving people will step forward to counter and destroy every deceptive scheme and suppression plan of Warlord Kriangsak and win greater victories! We the people will never forget the blood debts!

[Signed] The committee of the National Student Center of Thailand in a revolutionary war-time situation, 16 September 1978

GOVERNMENT REAPPOINTMENT OF MILITARY OFFICERS REPORTED

BK210120Y Bangkok POST in English 21 Sep 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[By POST Political Staff]

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan is appointing General Soem na Nakhen, army commander-in-chief, as supreme commander of the armed forces, authoritative sources told the Bangkok POST last night.



General Prem Tinsulanon, assistant army commander-in-chief, will become deputy army commander-in-chief, succeeding General Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya.

Admiral M.R. Phanthum Tawiwong will succeed Admiral Amon Sirikaya as naval commander-in-chief.

These are among the topmost military appointments to be made for fiscal year 1979 beginning October 1. Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan is expected to fly this afternoon to Narathiwat Province, south of Thailand, and present the list of new positions in the army, the navy, the air force and the supreme command for his majesty the king's approval and appointment in an audience at Thaksin Palace.

Other important army appointments include the promotion of Deputy Commander Lak Salikhup to commanding general of the Second Army based in the northeast, and of Deputy Commander Sima Pannikkabut to commanding general of the Third Army based in the north.

Lieutenant-General Somsak Panchamanon, commanding general of the Third Army, is promoted to assistant army commander-in-chief. Lieutenant-General Sawaeng Chamonchan is retiring as commanding general of the Second Army.

General Kriangsak, as supreme commander of the armed forces, presided over a special meeting at the Supreme Command headquarters, Sanam Suapa, beside the Royal Plaza, from 4 pm to 6:30 pm yesterday to discuss transfers, promotions and replacements for retiring officers in the armed force service. With him were General Soem, Naval Commander-in-Chief Amon Sirikaya, Air Force Commander-in-Chief Phaniang Kantarat and Deputy Commanders-in-Chief Kawi Singha and Khamron Lilasiri.

General Soem will thus become the first person to hold both positions of supreme commander and army commander-in-chief since Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon. The late general Krit Siwara, when he was army commander-in-chief, refused to be supreme commander at the same time. General Soem will become the most powerful military officer in Thailand.

Prime Minister Kriangsak needs the support of the army and General Soem can provide that. General Charoen Phongphanit, the only rival for the supreme commander's post, will remain chief of staff, Supreme Command.

Born on March 2, 1920, General Soem graduated from the Army Technical College, studied in the British Army Staff College, and rose to general in 1974. He was made chief of the army that year. He became army commander-in-chief in 1976. He served as commander of the Thai forces in Vietnam 1970-71. He is married to Khunying Saengduan and has two daughters.

General Prem, who jumped over more senior officers to become deputy army commander-in-chief, is considered one of the most dedicated, effective and honest military officers. A bachelor who is married to the army, his professionalism and flexibility as commanding general of the Second Army made possible inroads into the communist insurgency in the northeastern provinces. General Kriangsak picked him to be deputy interior minister when he formed his present cabinet. Highly respected by his fellow-soldiers and diplomatic observers, he can be expected to work closely with General Kriangsak and General Soem to build up a truly professional army that can operate within a democracy.

Lieutenant-General Sit Chirarot, chief of army staff, would have been General Soem's choice for deputy commander-in-chief. He remains at his post while another aspirant, Lieutenant-General Chao Sawatdisongkhram, remains assistant commander-in-chief. Admiral Phanthum was recommended by Admiral Amon to succeed himself. Admiral Amon is deputy defence minister. The army hosted a farewell party for General Yot who retires as deputy army commander-in-chief September 30 but remains as deputy defense minister.

## KRIANGSAK ON GOVERNMENT ARMS PLANT, INVITATION TO LAO PREMIER

BK121514Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan told newsmen during an interview at Government House this morning that the three armed forces in their meeting yesterday adopted a resolution to construct a weapons factory in Thailand. The factory will be under the army's supervision and produce various types of weapons as needed by the armed forces.

Asked if this new factory would be similar to that of the Thai Interarms Company which has been approved by the Defense Ministry, the prime minister replied that the company has received a permit for the construction of its factory but has failed to comply with provisions of its application, thus delaying construction. The government has notified the company that if it does not work on its requested project within the next 2 months the government will cancel its project and then invite other eligible firms to invest in this field. However, the prime minister said that the government's factory will produce weapons different from those of private firms. The prime minister continued by saying that the army has set aside a special budget, besides that for the development of the armed forces, for the construction of the factory.

Asked why the army has been assigned to run the factory, the prime minister said that the army has a very big ordinance department as well as the necessary experts. The construction of the factory also conforms with the government's self-reliance policy.

Asked if he would submit the appointment of the new supreme commander to his majesty the king for his signature during his inspection tour to the southern region next week, the prime minister said he is scheduled to have an audience with his majesty the king at Thaksin Ratchaniwet Palace next week at the king's command. He will, however, not be able to submit the name of the new supreme commander to the king at the time because the three armed forces have not yet made a decision about this post.

The prime minister revealed that he had given a written invitation to the SRV premier to pass to LPDR Premier Kayson Phomvihane inviting the latter to visit Thailand. General Kriangsak said he had invited the LPDR premier to come to Thailand before but that the latter had been occupied with official work. Prime minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan also told newsmen that PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will visit Thailand at a fixed date which will be announced later.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Gen Bunchai Bamrunghong told newsmen that the construction of the weapons factory will produce weapons only for the use of the three armed forces and the police department. The factory will be located on the road to Sam Lan waterfall in Sara Buri Province. He added that the supreme command headquarters should be put in charge of this factory because it can mobilize specialists from the other two armed forces to work for the factory.

## GOVERNMENT TO EXPAND ARMS-AMMUNITION FACTORY

BK130200Y Bangkok POST in English 13 Sep 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The government has given approval to the army ordinance department to go ahead with its project to expand the arms and ammunition factory in Saraburi Province with a special budgetary allocation, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan disclosed yesterday. The planned expansion, expected to begin in the next 2 years, will include production of 105-mm artillery shells "which we are badly in need of in a number exceeding 100,000 each year" and other types of small arms shells, General Kriangsak added.

He declined to disclose the amount of budget allocated for the programme but noted that it is not included in the 20,000 million baht defence budget.

Prime Minister Kriangsak also stated that the government has given Thai Interarms Company, which was awarded a licence to manufacture arms and ammunition in the country, a 2-month deadline to start its project, or else its licence will be withdrawn. Complaining that the company has been too slow in implementing the project, the premier said that he understood investment in arms manufacturing in this country is not attractive and does not yield a big profit. However, he said that he would try to persuade other interested investors to invest in the project under government supervision, should Thai Inter Arms fail to kick off its project.

Meanwhile, deputy prime minister General Bunchai Bamrungphong said it was necessary that Thailand have its own arms factory.

#### POLICE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION, INSURGENCY

BK150953Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 15 Sep 78 BK

[Recorded interview with deputy director general of police department Lt Gen Chumphon Lohachala; date not given]

[Text] [Chumphon] The use of Article 27 against big time narcotics producers has reduced narcotics production activities of late. However, these activities have become more difficult to investigate because production has shifted to border areas outside Thai territory.

[Question] Do narcotics suppression units have information about such production activities?

[Answer] We follow narcotics-related activities closely and receive good cooperation from Burma, Singapore and Malaysia. We continually exchange narcotics information with them.

[Question] Can UN assistance in the coming year in the field of narcotics suppression be considered extensive?

[Answer] The UN is assisting us in long-range measures to reduce the cultivation of opium in the north. Such assistance contributes to the overall success of narcotics suppression.

[Question] Have the activities of the Communist Party of Thailand increased or decreased?

[Answer] The CPT remains active, so we must maintain vigilance at all times. Despite the sporadic nature of terrorist engagements, the terrorists are constantly active.

[Question] It seems that the terrorists have stepped up their activities in Nan Province. Why hasn't the special branch made any arrests?

[Answer] The CPT does not concentrate its activities in any specific province. Our investigations are conducted wherever CPT activities are reported. Although terrorists are reported to be active in the north, I think that they operate wherever they feel such activity will benefit their movement.

[Question] Now that Thailand's relations with its neighboring countries have improved, do you think that terrorist activities will decrease?

[Answer] The present government has received assurances from neighboring countries concerning nonsupport to local terrorists. However, we must see how the situation develops. We cannot afford to be careless. Assurances given by representatives of the various governments during their visits here may give us a feeling of relief, but we cannot blindly accept them. Neighboring countries have been supporting local terrorists for a long time; we must wait and see whether our diplomatic efforts will yield any fruitful results as far as the insurgency situation is concerned.

## CARTER STATEMENT UPON MEETING PRC ENVOY DRAWS COMMENT

BK210933Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] According to UPI, on 19 September, Chinese Ambassador Chai Tse-min, head of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington, and U.S. President Carter held talks at the White House. Later, the U.S. President issued a statement on the talks.

The statement pointed out that President Carter welcomes the development of relations between China and the United States in the near future and has asked Secretary of State Vance and Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski to maintain close contacts with Ambassador Chai regarding international issues of bilateral concern--in other words, to coordinate with each other in opposing the revolutionary movement. The U.S. President also said he considers the move to strengthen U.S.-China cooperation in the oil issue and other issues as a politically significant change and that he will send the U.S. secretary of energy and commerce [as received] to visit China in the days ahead.

Everybody is well aware that the United States is encountering great difficulties concerning energy, especially oil, and the export of agricultural products--which is a major dispute between the United States and Western Europe and Japan. Therefore, it is no wonder that the United States is happy to consider China's cooperation in these two fields a priority issue of important significance.

## EMBASSY IN PEKING SENDS PROTEST NOTE 19 SEP

OW201631Y Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnamese Embassy in Peking yesterday sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry completely rejecting the false accusations made in its September 18, 1978 note to the effect that Vietnam dug trenches, put up barbed wire fences and laid mines on Chinese territory.

The Vietnamese Embassy's note said: The Chinese side which has caused a tense situation at the border and is escalating its acts against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, now is trying to make black white by inventing stories as described in its September 18, 1978 note aimed at slandering and putting the blame on the Vietnamese side. This is the act of a thief crying stop thief to cover up the Chinese side's wrongdoings and also to prepare for new perfidious schemes against Vietnam.

Before the tense situation caused by the Chinese side which threatens the security of Vietnam's border area, the Vietnamese people in the border area had to do everything necessary on their territory for self defence that comes under the sovereignty of the Vietnamese people. The Chinese side must not reverse right and wrong to slander Vietnam.

The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly protests against and completely refutes the brazen slanders in the note 16A-78 dated September 18, 1978, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and demands that the Chinese side put an immediate end to these schemes and wrongdoings.

## RING DEALING IN FALSE DOCUMENTS FOR ETHNIC CHINESE SMASHED

OW210729Y Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--Vietnamese authorities have uncovered a group of forgers who sold false travel documents to Vietnamese of Chinese origin in Ho Chi Minh City, and have arrested a number of its members.

One of the forgers is Ha Vi Hung, alias A Quang, 23, of 475/2 Nguyen Chi Thanh Street, in the 5th Precinct. Among the papers he and his accomplices forged and sold were permits for travel to Hanoi, registration cards for foreign nationals, birth and marriage certificates and voters cards. They confessed that their main aim was to help Vietnamese of Chinese stock travel to China as urged by the Chinese Embassy.

Vuong Truong Hai, 27, of 29B Duong Cong Trung Street was arrested on May 21, 1978 at Tan Son Nhut Airport when he attempted to use false papers to fly to Hanoi en route for China. He confessed that he met Nguyen Cao Sieu, a reactionary, in February 1978, and that Sieu told him that China is developing steadily and needs many talented people to return from abroad to build the motherland. All the returnees, whatever their abilities, will be employed or given further training if necessary.

Phung Hai, 19, of 107/26 Tan Thanh Street, 5th Precinct confessed that reactionaries had told him that once in China he would be allowed to go to whatever country he wished. Wanting to go to Hong Kong, he swallowed the lie and bought the fake papers.

Vong A Ha, 27, of 375/B1 Nguyen Van Thanh Street, 6th Precinct, confessed after his arrest that he bought false papers bearing the name of Truong Kim Sinh, to go to China with the intention of leaving for France later.

Cam Phong, 60, of 40B La Thanh Street, Dong Da district, Hanoi, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on June 7, 1978 with the mission of sending Vietnamese of Chinese descent to north Vietnam with forged papers. He was arrested together with a customer, Duong Trong Lien, of 252A Dong Khanh Street, 5th Precinct. Lam Cai of 32 Phan Boi Chau Street, Haiphong, went to Ho Chi Minh City on May 23, 1978 to contact Ton Chi Quyen at 351/284 Hoa Hao Street, 10th Precinct. He took the papers of Ton Chi Quyen and many other Hoa to Hanoi and handed them over to the Chinese Embassy for exit procedures.

It is necessary to recall here that the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi has distributed exit application forms to its henchmen for distribution to thousands of Hoa people and unilaterally and illegally granted visas to these people to leave for China in total disregard of the long-standing agreement between the governments of Vietnam and China and in gross violation of Vietnamese sovereignty.

#### REPORTAGE ON PHAM VAN DONG'S SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

##### Comments at Manila Reception

OW201611Y Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA) --Speaking at the reception he gave in Manila yesterday evening before leaving the Philippines, Premier Pham Van Dong expressed his sincere thanks to President Marcos and Mrs Marcos and the representatives of the diplomatic corps for honouring him and the delegation with their presence. Premier Pham Van Dong said: In the past 4 days we visited many places and contacted Filipino people from many sectors. His excellency the president and Mrs Marcos took out much of their time to have a frank and openminded exchange of views with us. The two sides have reached unanimity on the problems brought up for discussion and a joint statement has been issued.

After the signing, his excellency the president said it is a historic event. I fully agree with this appreciation. Our two peoples pledge to do our best to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.



We think that we have sown good seeds for the friendship and cooperation between our two countries, and these seeds will germinate and bear fruit in the days to come.

Premier Pham Van Dong went on: Tomorrow we shall conclude this memorable friendship visit. We have brought the Vietnamese people's sincere friendship to the Filipino people and we shall bring home beautiful images of the Philippines and the Filipino people toward our people.

Premier Pham Van Dong proposed toasts to the health of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Mrs Marcos, the prosperity of the Republic of the Philippines, the happiness of the Filipino people, and the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Philippines.

#### Visit to Manila Embassy

OW201155Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] This afternoon, 19 September, Premier Pham Van Dong called at the SRV Embassy in Manila. Cadres and personnel of the embassy and representatives of Vietnamese students in the Philippines enthusiastically listened to him.

Ambassador Vu Tien reported to him about efforts made by the embassy's cadres and personnel since its opening in Manila in November 1976. The premier solicitously called on them and our students to make still greater efforts to contribute to developing relations between the Philippines and the SRV.

#### 20 Sep Departure

OW201635Y Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong and his party this morning left Manila, concluding his successful official visit to the Republic of the Philippines. Before leaving for the airport he was offered some art objects and a plant of white jasmine as well as a facsimile of the famous novel "Hands Off Me" by the Filipino writer and national hero Rizal.

Premier Pham Van Dong presented a large mother-of-pearl inlaid painting to President Ferdinand E. Marcos and a miniature monochord. After that, Premier Pham Van Dong and his party left for the airport. His motorcade was cheered all along the road by flag-waving people. At the airport he was greeted by hundreds of brightly clad school children dancing to the tune of drums and gongs.

As the Vietnamese premier accompanied by the Filipino leader stepped on the platform of honour, the army band struck up the national anthems of the two countries amidst the boom of a 21-gun salute. General Romeo Espino, chief of the General Staff, guided the two leaders for a review of the guard of honour representing all branches of the Filipinos' armed forces and including the presidential guards.

Premier Pham Van Dong bade farewell to the ministers and their ladies, the supreme judges, the senior officers of the army and representatives of various departments at the central and local levels. The ambassador and charge d'affaires of the embassies of many countries were also present. Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Tien and other officials of the embassy together with Vietnamese students offered bouquets to Premier Pham Van Dong.

before the delegation boarded the plane, the ladies of senior Filipino officials and officers placed garlands of jasmine--regarded as the national flower of the Philippines--on the shoulders of the distinguished guests. Premier Pham Van Dong thanked President Marcos and Lady Marcos and the Filipino Government and people for the warm and solemn reception. The two government leaders then exchanged good-bye embraces.

From the airplane, Premier Pham Van Dong sent the following message to President Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos: Leaving the beautiful land of the Philippines, I once again thank you for the extremely warm, cordial and solemn reception accorded us by Your Excellency, Lady Marcos and the Filipino Government and people. I am very happy about the very high success of the visit and confident that the relations of friendship and neighbourly cooperation between our two countries will constantly consolidate and develop. May Your Excellency and Lady Marcos enjoy the best of health and may the Filipino people enjoy happiness and prosperity.

#### Arrival in Jakarta

OW201645Y Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--Indonesia's capital today gave to Premier Pham Van Dong the grandest welcome reserved for a government leader. At 4:15 pm the special plane touched down at Halim Airport decorated with a large slogan "Welcome to H.E. Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik went to the gangway to shake hands with Premier Pham Van Dong and introduced to him the reception committee, including Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the minister of state, the military secretary to the president, the chief of state protocol and the Indonesian ambassador to Vietnam.

As the premier and president walked onto the platform of honour, the army band struck up the national anthems of the two countries amidst the rumbling of a 19-gun salute. Premier Pham Van Dong and President Suharto reviewed a guard of honour composed of the navy, infantry, air force and police. Then they stepped along the red carpet, shaking hands with the ministers, commanders of the various armed forces, senior officers and officials, the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of many countries, staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy. As they drove into the city, Premier Pham Van Dong, President Suharto and their parties were greeted by flag-waving crowds lining the road.

In the evening, (September 20) Vice President Adam Malik and Mrs Malik cordially received the Vietnamese premier at the presidential palace.

In a statement on his arrival at Jakarta airport Premier Pham Van Dong said: I am very glad to pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia [and] the beautiful and hospitable capital city of Jakarta. We take this opportunity to convey to the great people of Indonesia the warm sentiments of the Vietnamese people.

Our visit this time aims to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the neighbouring countries of Vietnam and Indonesia. These relations based on the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, fully conform with the present as well as long-term interests of the two people and the interests of peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia, with the principles and objectives of the nonaligned movement of which both Vietnam and Indonesia are members.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to His Excellency President Suharto and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the authorities and population of the Jakarta capital for the solemn and warm reception reserved for us today.

#### Talks With Suharto

OW210849Y Hanoi VNA in English 0812 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--Talks started this morning between Premier Pham Van Dong and President Suharto, according to VNA's correspondent.

Prof. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, minister of foreign affairs, accompanied the Vietnamese premier from the guesthouse to the presidential palace where President Suharto was waiting. He met the Vietnamese premier at the staircase and showed him to the conference hall. Present at the talks were Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Earlier, the premier laid a wreath at the Heroes Cemetery. General Norman Sahono, commander of the Jakarta garrison, guided the premier to the cemetery. The wreath bears the inscription: Homage from Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese premier then signed in the visitors' book.

#### HUSSEIN BIN ONN STATEMENT ON MALAYSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

BK210901Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnam 0900 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn on 18 September asserted that his government will pursue a friendly policy toward all countries, regardless of their political and social systems, based on the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, freedom and territorial integrity and of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

#### REPORTAGE ON NGUYEN HUU THO'S AFRICAN TOUR

##### Joint Communiqué With Libya

LD202122Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Apparent text of the Libyan-Vietnamese joint communiqué on Vice President Nguyen Nuu Tho's 17-20 September visit to Libya]

[Text] At the invitation of Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, Nguyen Nuu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, paid an official and friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah from 17 to 20 September 1978.

During the visit the guest was received by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution, and held talks with Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud which were attended by the delegations of the two sides. They exchanged views on continuing the development of relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries and on important topical international questions.

Nguyen Huu Tho expressed his deep appreciation and admiration of the heroic struggle of the Libyan Arab people against imperialism and reaction and for protecting and consolidating their national independence and controlling their natural resources,

stressing that the triumph of the great September revolution and the overthrow of the defunct regime was considered a great historical development which opened new vistas for the progress and development of the Libyan Arab people who, under the leadership of the head of the great 1 September revolution, have devoted their efforts to the defense of their homeland and have recorded many achievements covering direct democracy, social justice and the elimination of all forms of exploitation by building a nationalized industry, developing and improving agriculture, preserving and developing their traditional culture and steadily improving living standards.

With these achievements and their policy of giving effective support to the struggle of the Palestine and other Arab peoples and the national liberation movements, and of resisting imperialism, Zionism, racism and reactionary forces, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has gained an admirable place which is growing in importance day after day among the Arab African and nonaligned peoples.

The vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressed his country's appreciation of these achievements and Vietnam's support for the struggle of the Libyan Arab people to protect their gains and to build a prosperous and advanced community in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud paid tribute to the historical triumph of the Vietnamese people in their struggle against imperialist aggression to liberate South Vietnam and to reunify the country, considering this to be a common victory for the forces of progress, peace and justice in the world and a triumph for the leadership of the patriotic hero and head of the people and party of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh. The Libyan Arab people also praised the achievements of the Vietnamese people in the rebuilding of the country, the development of its economy and culture, the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, the realization of stability and continued improvement of the living standards of its people.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud stressed the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's support for the people of Vietnam in their struggle and expressed his confidence that they will be able to overcome the difficulties which they are encountering to establish an independent socialist Vietnam.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho expressed his deep gratitude to the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the valuable support and help they gave to the people of Vietnam during the days of armed struggle and during the current efforts of rebuilding, national defense and surmounting postwar difficulties.

Discussing current international questions, the two sides paid particular attention to the situation in the Arab region and the very grave character it has assumed due to continued Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. They emphasized that this represented a grave danger to international peace and security. The two sides paid tribute to the victories achieved by national liberation movements and underlined their strong support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their just struggle against old and neocolonialism, Zionism, racism and reaction and for consolidating their national independence, achieving their prosperity and contributing to the creation of positive changes in international relations.

The two sides firmly denounced the designs of imperialism and Zionism and the Israeli acts of aggression which aim at depriving the Palestine people of their lawful national rights. The two sides emphasize their full support and solidarity with the people of Palestine in their efforts to regain their legitimate national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, determine their future and establish their independent state in Palestine.

The two sides condemned the Camp David meetings and the outcome, stressing that it amounted to a gross violation of the historic rights of the Arab nation which could not be renounced or compromised, and to a flagrant aggression against the right of the Arab people of Palestine to return home and to liberate all their territory. The two sides stress that the outcome was an overt compliance with the plans of Zionism for the expansion and occupation of Arab land.

The two sides expressed their concern at developments in Africa where there has recently been an intensified onslaught by imperialism and reaction against the states and regimes which pursue progressive internal and external policies. They firmly stressed the need to eliminate the racist regimes on the continent and expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for liberation, independence and equality.

They strongly denounced the provocations of the racist regimes and their attacks against Angola, Mozambique and the other confrontation states. The two sides firmly condemn the armed intervention by imperialist states in the internal affairs of a number of African countries and attempts by the imperialists to reestablish their domination of the continent by means of recourse to false slogans. They also resolutely stand against the attempts by the imperialist forces aiming to find solutions to their economic problems at the expense of the wealth of the African peoples.

The two sides emphasize the need to stand against foreign interference on the African Continent and to leave to the Africans alone the right to solve their own problems in accordance with the OAU charter. The two sides denounce the collusion between the racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa, and their alliance, which strikes at the liberation struggle of the Arab and African peoples. The two sides saluted the major victories achieved by the African revolution and agreed that the African Continent, through its brave struggle, is effectively contributing to progress in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The two sides expressed their full support for the desire of the peoples of Southeast Asia to coexist in peace, fraternity and cooperation, without foreign interference in the interests of all the peoples of the area.

The Libyan Arab side praised the view of the Vietnamese side that the problems of the area should be solved peacefully and through dialog.

They also expressed their full support for the contribution of the nonaligned group of nations to the struggle for independence, world peace and security. They stressed the resolve of their countries to make every effort toward solidarity with the other members of the nonaligned movement in order to preserve the objectives and solidarity of this movement.

The two sides underlined the right of peoples to control their natural resources and to eliminate all aspects of inequality in international trade relations. They also stressed their determination to continue the efforts to establish a new international economic order on a just basis which will bring to an end monopolies and exploitation and achieve equality and prosperity for all the peoples of the world.

The two sides highly appreciated the results of the visit of Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which registered a new development in the relations of friendship between the two countries.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho expressed to Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, his deep gratitude to the Libyan Arab people for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.



Nguyen Huu Tho addressed to Col Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution, an invitation from the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to visit the republic. A similar invitation was extended to Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud. The invitations were gratefully accepted and the dates of the visit will be fixed later.

#### More on Libya Visit

For Libyan media coverage of Nguyen Huu Tho's visit to Libya, which began 17 September, see the Libya section of the North Africa section of the 21 September Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

#### Tunisia Visit

For Tunisian media coverage of Nguyen Huu Tho's visit to Tunisia, which began 20 September, see the Tunisian section of the North Africa section of the 21 September and subsequent issues of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

#### TON DUC THANG CONGRATULATES PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ

OW201607Y Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--President Ton Duc Thang today sent his warm congratulations to President Mohamad Ziaul Haq on his assuming the high office of president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The message of greetings wishes for constant consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

#### SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE HAILS NICARAGUAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW201605Y Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnamese people fully sympathize with and resolutely support the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the rotten and antinational regime of the Somoza family for independence, freedom, democracy and social progress. So said the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Other Countries in a message to the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (FSLN). The message emphasized: The Vietnamese people energetically condemn and demand an immediate end to the repressive and genocidal policy against the Nicaraguan people pursued by the Somoza dictatorial clique, henchmen of the imperialists, and strongly denounce all schemes and manoeuvres of the imperialists and their henchmen to save the Somoza regime from collapse. We are firmly convinced that the Nicaraguan people, by constantly broadening the united front of all patriotic, democratic and progressive forces, will certainly record a brilliant victory.

#### REFUGEE SAYS ANTICOMMUNISTS ORGANIZING ARMY INSIDE SRV

OW201013Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 20 Sep (AFP)--A Vietnamese refugee claiming to be an ex-high ranking information official in Saigon today said the refugees' aim was to organize an army and reconquer Vietnam from the communists. Mr Huynh Tan Le, 31, who said he worked in the Information Ministry during the Nguyen Van Thieu regime, told newsmen Vietnamese anti-communists were already well organized militarily inside Vietnam.

Asked what country or countries would assist the Vietnamese refugees to organize an army, Mr Huynh Tan Le merely replied "there will be" and claimed they already had a government in exile. The ex-information official is one of about 1,000 Vietnamese refugees housed in a suburban Manila camp awaiting their turn to proceed to the United States and other countries willing to receive them. He said an additional 160 refugees who escaped Vietnam by boat joined them today.

Another refugee is Tran Binh Trong, former officer, who cut [off] his little finger Saturday in protest against the visit here of Vietnam Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

OW182109Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] The National Assembly Standing Committee recently held a regular session under the chairmanship of Truong Chinh. Attending were representatives of the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court, the People's Supreme Procuratorate and the National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee.

1. The National Assembly Standing Committee heard a report delivered by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi on behalf of the Council of Ministers on our country's admission to CEMA.

The National Assembly Standing Committee unanimously observed that our country's admission to CEMA was an important event which marked a new development in the relations of co-operation and economic mutual assistance between our country and other members of CEMA, thus creating more favorable conditions for our socialist construction while making a positive contribution to strengthening the world socialist system. The National Assembly Standing Committee decided to ratify the SRV's admission to CEMA and this organization's regulations and convention on powers, privileges and exemptions.

2. The National Assembly Standing Committee heard representatives of the Council of Ministers who reported on implementation of the state plan and state budget during the first 6 months of this year and proposed readjustments of the 1978 state plan and budget in a manner compatible with the new situation and tasks.

After hearing the representative of the National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee expound his committee's views on the reports of the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly Standing Committee approved the proposal of the Council of Ministers to continue to implement the state plan and budget in accordance with readjustments. These adjustments will be submitted to the National Assembly's next session for approval.

3. At the proposal of the Council of Minister, the National Assembly Standing Committee decided on a number of measures aimed at improving the people's committees at provincial and district levels under the new situation.

4. At the proposal of a number of National Assembly delegations, the National Assembly Standing Committee decided to send a National Assembly delegation to visit and inspect the situation in a number of localities in southern Vietnam.

5. The National Assembly Standing Committee decided on a number of matters relating to proceedings of the People's Supreme Court.

#### LE THANH NGHI VISITS NGHIA BINH PROVINCE

OW151637Y Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Sep (VNA)--Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, recently visited Nghia Binh, a central province in central Vietnam. Formerly a food-deficient province, Nghia Binh has grown enough grain for its own needs and made substantial food contribution to the state. Over the 3 years since liberation its food output has increased by 77 percent, averaging a 21 percent increase per year, which is a fairly high rate of development. Some districts, villages and cooperatives have made leaping progress.

The province has also made steady steps in socialist transformation of agriculture and is now a pacesetter in the movement for agricultural collectivisation in South Vietnam. In the first half of this year Nghia Binh more than doubled its annual quota for food contribution to the state, and by the end of this year it is expected to have delivered to the state three and a half times as much grain as set in the plan. Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi congratulated the local party organisation and population and urged them to make yet greater efforts.

#### MILITARY INSTITUTE OPENS FIRST LONG-TERM COURSE

OW160250Y Hanoi VNA in English 0237 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Sep (VNA)--The High Military Institute of Vietnam opened its first long-term course yesterday, September 15. The opening ceremony was attended by Colonel General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, assistant secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department of the VPA.

Speaking at the inauguration, Colonel General Chu Huy Man and Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao, alternate member of the party Central Committee, and director of the Institute, underlined the responsibility of the students for ensuring good results in order to serve the immediate as well as long-term task of strengthening the defence capacity of the country.

#### PROGRESS REPORTED IN REFORM OF SOUTHERN COLLEGES

OW200305Y Hanoi VNA in English 0244 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Sep (VNA)--Last school year, new progress was recorded in reform at southern universities and colleges to suit the objectives of socialist education.

At a recent conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review the achievements of the 17 universities and colleges in the 1977-1978 academic year, Nguyen Dinh Tu, alternate member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and minister of higher and vocational education, reported that besides consolidating their organization and developing material bases, all the higher schools paid prime concern to political and ideological training and the combination of study with productive labour and scientific experimentation in service of production. Nguyen Dinh Tu said in the 1978-1979 school year, the southern colleges will continue to consolidate their organisation and build progressive schools in all fields in order to continue to take the southern colleges along socialist lines and build a unified higher education system for the whole socialist Vietnam.

#### MILITARY, ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS REGISTERED IN HA TIEN AREA

OW182113Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Since it assumed the task of defending the Ha Tien area, the 18th Group in Kien Giang has fought more than 20 battles to punish the invading Kampuchean troops, killed hundreds of the enemy and seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Such units as the 105-mm artillery company accurately fired at invading Kampuchean troop formations and helped infantry units of the 18th Group fulfill their tasks. The (210-27) gun unit of the 4th Company, staunchly maintaining its ground, smashed many enemy encroachments.

In 3 months of fighting and building, the cadres and combatants on the 18th Group built a material and technical base to support the troops' livelihood and combat.

Its units in advance positions are adequately housed and each person has a bed. The entire group in addition is raising 50 cows, 100 pigs, 500 chickens and ducks and supplies its cooks with plenty of vegetables. Even on fighting days its troops have hot food to eat.

#### TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES ARCHEOLOGISTS ON STATE MISSION

BK201236Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 14 September carries a 9-minute announcer-read talk by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, to Vietnamese archeologists as part of celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Vietnam Archeology Institute. In his talk, Truong Chinh suggested six points to the archeologists to ponder:

1. Archeologists must study "the material vestiges of man and his activities through various eras" and not only historical literature.
2. On the basis of reviewing experiences over the past 10 years, archeologists will "clearly determine the purpose, requirements, function and mission for the country's archeology and set forth specific tasks for the future."
3. Taking into account the achievements of the Vietnam Archeology Institute over the past 10 years, it can be said that the country reflects the four great periods of man's revolution: "The origin and the early stage of man in Vietnam, the first success of man in controlling nature, the coming into being of the class society with the founding of the Vietnamese nation, and the efforts of the Vietnamese people to build and defend their country." Here, Truong Chinh urges archeologists to prove "Vietnam is one of mankind's cradles."
4. To satisfactorily carry out their tasks, archeologists must closely cooperate with "the university, the Historiography Institute, the Vietnam Science Institute and the General Department of Geology," and with other fraternal countries to learn the latest ideas about world archeology.
5. With a view to accelerating scientific research and fulfilling the tasks assigned by the state and party, the organization and management of the Vietnam Archeology Institute must be perfected and cadre training improved.
6. Archeologists must closely analyze the party's political mission through various periods. "Archeology must serve socialist construction and protect the socialist state." At this point, Truong Chinh asks the archeologists to analyze whether archeology contributes to developing our laboring people's right to collective mastery and encouraging our people to strengthen solidarity against big-nation chauvinism, expansionism and hegemonism.

#### TAP CHI CONG SAN ISSUE NO 9 TABLE OF CONTENTS

GW201111Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Sep 78 CW

[Text] The following is a review of TAP CHI CONG SAN Issue No 9 of 1978:

Editorial: "All for Socialist Construction and Defense of the Socialist Fatherland." After pointing out that our people earnestly desire to live in peace and build a decent, happy life in independence and freedom after waging wars for national independence and national defense for more than 30 years, the editorial stresses that this earnest desire is being jeopardized. The editorial says: Colluding with the imperialists, the international reactionaries who harbor great ambitions toward Southeast Asia are intensively carrying out their schemes of violating our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Under the label of opposing hegemony, they are scheming to carry out big-nation expansionism and hegemonism in the world, primarily in Southeast Asia. This is an important feature of the present world situation.

To implement this dark scheme, the followers of big-nation expansionism are executing their highly reactionary global strategy according to the "three worlds" theory with a view to achieving an alliance of all imperialist forces, rallying all reactionary forces and deceiving the countries of the so-called Third World in order to--along with U.S. imperialism--to oppose the world's revolutionary forces.

Because of the emergence of the followers of big-nation expansionism who are colluding with the imperialists, the world revolutionary and progressive forces should struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist and reactionary powers, among whom the followers of big-nation expansionism--who are allies of the United States--are the greatest international reactionary power. The followers of big-nation expansionism are playing their role of a dangerous counterrevolutionary shock force directly opposing the revolutionary forces in Southeast Asia.

After explaining why the followers of big-nation expansionism have chosen Southeast Asia to gradually carry out their big-nation hegemonistic scheme, the editorial points out: The followers of big-nation expansionism view the SRV--the symbol of the spirit of independence and sovereignty--as the greatest obstacle to their hegemonistic scheme in Southeast Asia. Therefore, they are colluding with U.S. imperialism and other imperialists and are seeking by every means possible to undermine our people's revolutionary undertaking in a brazen, gross and malicious manner.

They are using their henchmen in Kampuchea to wage a war against our country in the southwest. They have organized a movement to woo and coerce Hoa people living in our country to stage a large-scale exodus. They have cut off all economic aid to our country, recalled all their specialists and closed our country's consulates. They have sought by every means possible to cause political and economic troubles and military threats. They have daily issued propaganda against Vietnam, arousing anti-Vietnam sentiments.

The editorial concludes: With our country's present unprecedented strength in a world situation that is very favorable to us, our people's struggle against big-nation hegemonism and expansionism will surely achieve glorious victory, thus helping the revolutionary forces of our era to advance vigorously.

Article: "The Two Main Objectives of the Local Military Task" by Comrade Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the VPA's staff. After dealing with the Vietnamese nation's history of national founding and protection and stressing the important role of the local armed forces--combined local forces which are fighting the enemy with their combined strength--the article points out the two main objectives of the local military task. As for the local military task in the new situation, there are many tasks to be done. The two main objectives of decisive significance related to socialist construction and national defense are the improvement of personnel and the building of base areas [dqiaj banf].

Article: "From the Hung Kings Era to the Ho Chi Minh Era" by Tran Quoc Vuong. After reviewing our country's various historic stages, the article stresses: In the face of the propagation of the northern feudal culture, the Vietnamese people, with their patriotism, independent spirit and sense of sovereignty as the core of their thoughts and sentiments, since the founding of their country have resolutely protected their national culture and civilization and upheld the truth that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. The article then points out that Vietnam's traditional strength is a national strength, a people's strength which, like a very vigorous and great wave, has overcome all dangers and difficulties and battered all country-sellers and landgrabbers.



Article: "Proletarian Internationalism and Bourgeois Nationalism." The author deals with the fine nature and substance of proletarian internationalism--a sharp weapon in the hands of the working class and laboring people in the struggle against imperialism for the victory of socialism and communism in every country in the entire world.

The author also exposes the vile nature and substance of bourgeois nationalism represented by chauvinism--a weapon used by the imperialist and international reactionary forces to divide the working class, laboring people and oppressed nations and sidetrack their struggle. These forces have substituted national hatred for class struggle with a view to consolidating their rule at home and carrying out their expansionist and enslaving schemes abroad.

After stressing our party's absolute loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the entire process of its activities, the author says: Our party, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has constantly indoctrinated our party members and people so that they are imbued with President Ho's pure revolutionary sentiments, continue to hold high the banner of national independence and socialism, harmoniously coordinate genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism, oppose all opportunistic tendencies and all manifestations of bourgeois and petty bourgeois nationalism, safeguard independence and sovereignty and strive to fulfill their obligations toward the nation and the peoples of other countries.

Article: "Vigorously Develop the Patriotic Emulation Movement" by Nghiem Dao. Based on the realities of the patriotic emulation movement in the past, the article points the conditions necessary to advance the movement: upholding patriotism and socialist revolutionary enthusiasm, developing the working people's collective mastery and providing good organization and guidance. The article concludes that productive labor, thrift and the determination to fight and stand combat ready are the main substance of the present emulation movement.

"Party Activity" section article by Nguoi Xay Dung [The Builder] entitled "Vigilance": After pointing out the manifestations of subjectivism, loss of vigilance and entrapment by the enemy, the article stresses that in the present situation we should further sharpen our revolutionary vigilance to frustrate all the dark schemes of the enemy, maintain political security, social order and safety and protect the revolution and fatherland.

Article: "The Great Successes of Afghanistan's Revolution" by Nguyen Nam. After dealing with the general geographical and historical features of Afghanistan, the article reviews the developments of this country's 27 April revolution, points out the benefits brought by the revolution in domestic and foreign policies and analyzes the great significance of the revolution. In conclusion, the article reveals our people's fine feelings toward the people of Afghanistan and asserts that the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Afghanistan will surely develop and strengthen.

Article: "Global Ambitions and Certain Failure" by Thanh Tin. The article points out the unsolvable U.S. strategic problems and contradictions that have caused the Carter-Brzezinski strategic chariot to encounter numerous obstacles along the post-Vietnam road and stresses that new setbacks are surely ahead for the United States.

## BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN USSR--Hanoi, 14 Sep--A delegation of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association led by Dr Tran Duy Hung, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries and member of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, made a friendship visit to the Soviet Union from August 31 to September 14. During its stay there, the delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum, visited historic sites and attended meetings and other activities. It also made contacts with leading officials of the party and administration, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society in various cities and provinces. On September 13, M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy director of the Commission for External Relations of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation. He reaffirmed the support of the party, government and people of the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese peoples' struggle to defend and rebuild their motherland. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

DELEGATION TO NEW DELHI CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 18 Sep--Nguyen Van Luong, deputy head of the Department for Complementary Education of the Ministry of Education, has left here for New Delhi to attend the conference on anti-illiteracy and complementary education in Asia and Oceania. The conference is organized by UNESCO. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--Hanoi, 15 Sep--An Indian educational delegation led by Dr Chitra Naik, director of India's Educational Science Institute, has made a friendship tour of Vietnam. During their week-long visit to Vietnam ending September 11 the Indian guests paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and were received by Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW]

DOCUMENTARIES DENOUNCING CHINA--Hanoi, 19 Sep--The Vietnam Newsreel and Documentary Studio has completed four documentaries on the Hoa people in Vietnam. They are "Truth Speaks Out," "At the Friendship Gate," "On the Bac Luan Bridge," and "The Friendship Gate on August 25." All four films expound the correct policy of the Vietnamese Communist Party and government toward the Hoa and condemn the crimes and aims of the Peking authorities. The film "Truth Speaks Out" shows thousands of Hoa people deceived and pressured by the Chinese authorities to return to China. The films "At the Friendship Gate" and "On the Bac Luan Bridge" denounce the Peking authorities for suddenly closing the border checkpoints, causing thousands of Hoa people who wished to leave for China to be stranded in miserable condition. "The Friendship Gate on August 25" shows Chinese hooligans and policemen in civilian clothing crossing the border and violating Vietnam's sovereignty while the Chinese side loudly slandered Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW]

MILITARY SCHOOL'S NEW COURSES--The Air Defense Officers' School recently began its 1978-79 school year with an experimental, college-level course for training detachment commanders and a military engineering course. Maj Gen Cao Van Khanh, deputy chief of the VPA General Staff, addressed the opening ceremony. He encouraged the teachers and students to strive to satisfactorily fulfill their tasks. The students attending the detachment commanders' course are young combatants from agencies and units of the various armed branches of the air defense armed service. In order to successfully carry out this long-term college-level training, the Air Defense Officers' School has endeavored to make overall preparations. It has paid particular attention to improving its teaching staff's cultural level and teaching skills by running refresher courses for them or sending them to party and state schools. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW]

## FURTHER AUSTRALIAN PRESS COMMENT ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

OW201735Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[From "Australian Editorial Opinion" program]

[Text] Several newspaper editorials discuss the outcome of the Camp David summit meeting between the United States, Israel and Egypt. The Adelaide ADVERTISER says that following the conclusion of the summit meeting it is clear that the talks have established the conditions under which there can be a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. But the paper says peace has not been achieved yet. It says that there are at least two Middle East countries which are critically involved in the question of whether the peace talks will result in a permanent settlement of the problem.

The paper says Jordan and Saudi Arabia are the two key countries whose influence will determine whether peace is achieved. It says that geography has determined the importance of Jordan's role and that country's cooperation is essential for the long-term solution of the West Bank problem. The editorial says that Saudi Arabia's influence flows from its great oil wealth upon which much of the Arab World, and in particular Egypt, relies. The Adelaide ADVERTISER says that those two countries have yet to make up their minds on the Camp David agreement, but when they do, they will determine the real worth of these agreements.

The paper says it is for this reason that the United States secretary of state, Mr Vance, will visit King Husayn of Jordan and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. The paper says it will be his task to convince those two rulers that the agreements are in the best interests of the whole Arab world.

The Canberra TIMES says that two important trends have emerged as a result of the Camp David talks. The first is the distinct possibility of a separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, and event which seemed unlikely even at the time of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem less than a year ago. The editorial says the other significant feature of the talks is the declining influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It says doubts have been cast on the right of the PLO to speak as the sole representative of the Palestinian interests. It says the PLO has been weakened by the war in Lebanon and by the divisions within the Palestinian movement itself.

The editorial concludes that it seems reasonable and proper that the Arabs living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should be the ones to negotiate future status of these territories.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA AIRLINER IMPOUNDED BY INDONESIA

OW201729Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Indonesian airport authorities in Irian Jaya have impounded a twin-engine aircraft belonging to a Papua New Guinea company. Reports from the provincial capital Djajapura say the aircraft was seized after it landed without clearance at the city's (Centani) airport. A demand for \$1,000 in fines has been made through the Indonesian Embassy in Port Moresby.

The aircraft, which is owned by Talair of Papua New Guinea, was on a charter flight from Wewak to Djajapura. A company spokesman has denied the Indonesian allegations and says that permission for the aircraft to land in Djajapura was confirmed before it left Wewak.

SRV's PHAM VAN DONG ARRIVES IN JAKARTA 20 SEP

BK201342Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] At 1610 West Indonesia Time this evening, Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong and party arrived in Jakarta on board a Hang Khong Vietnam [Air Vietnam] Tu-134 aircraft to begin a 4-day official visit to Indonesia. At the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, the Vietnamese head of government was personally welcomed by President Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik, other high-ranking civil and military officials and heads of friendly diplomatic missions in Jakarta.

Premier Pham Van Dong arrived in Jakarta following his official visit to the Philippines which began last Saturday [16 September]. He also recently visited Thailand. Among his 34-member party are the deputy minister of foreign affairs and the deputy minister of foreign trade.

The two rounds of official talks between President Suharto and Premier Pham Van Dong will be held tomorrow and Friday at the Merdeka Palace, beginning at 1000 West Indonesia time each day.

In a press statement on his arrival in Jakarta, Premier Pham Van Dong said that the purpose of his visit is to strengthen the friendly relations between two neighbors--Indonesia and Vietnam--on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. These principles conform with the desires of the two nations to attain peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia and also with the principles of the nonaligned movement of which Indonesia and Vietnam are members.

This evening the state guest paid a courtesy call on President and Mrs. Suharto at the Merdeka Palace and tonight he will pay a courtesy call on Vice President Adam Malik at the latter's residence on Diponegoro Road.

#### Panggabean on Boundary Discussion

BK201458Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT 20 Sep 78 HK

[Text] Jakarta, 20 Sep (AFP)--Visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong may discuss the territorial boundary issue between his country and Indonesia during his talks with President Suharto Thursday, Minister for Political and Security Matters Gen Maraden Panggabean said today.

Speaking to newsmen after welcoming the Vietnamese leader at the Jakarta airport, Gen Panggabean said Indonesia would like to continue the stalled boundary talks with Vietnam, using the principle that this country used with other neighboring countries. That principle called for the straight division of waters lying between the two countries rather than using the "Thalweg principle" suggested by Vietnam. According to the latter principle, the territorial boundary between Indonesia and Vietnam in the South China Sea should be fixed at the deepest part of the water separating the two countries. Two experts' level meetings, one in Hanoi and one in Jakarta recently failed to come to an agreement as to which principle to use to settle the boundary problem.

#### Talks With Suharto

BK210850Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Sep 78 HK

[Text] The first round of talks between President Suharto and Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong ended at 1200 today and will be resumed tomorrow. After the meeting, both Premier Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja declined to answer questions put forward by newsmen. Minister Mochtar merely said that a joint communique will be issued upon the completion of the negotiations.

During the talks, the Vietnamese prime minister was assisted by his deputy foreign affairs minister, while President Suharto was flanked by Foreign Minister Mochtar and Ministers Sudharmono and Radius Prawiro. Minister Sudharmono said the meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

#### Trade Ministers Hold Meeting

BK210851Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro and Vietnam's Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau today held a meeting at the Merdeka Palace. Minister Prawiro was assisted by the Indonesian ambassador to Vietnam, Hardi, while the Vietnamese minister was assisted by Vietnam's Ambassador Tran My. Minister Prawiro said that matters related to international economic cooperation and bilateral cooperation were discussed. He said Vietnam supported the efforts to establish a new world economic order with the view that balanced trade can be developed between developing and advanced countries.

On Indonesia-Vietnam trade, Minister Prawiro said that the discussion was in the stage of exchanging information. Vietnam said it was ready to supply phosphate to Indonesia while Indonesia can export fertilizer, cement and iron bars to Vietnam for its development projects. The Vietnamese side also inquired about Indonesia's exploration and exploitation of its oil fields. Minister Prawiro declined to elaborate further, saying that the talks will continue.

#### Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK210852Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Sep 78 BK

[Text] This morning Premier Pham Van Dong laid a wreath at the Kalibata heroes cemetery. He was accompanied by the president's military secretary, Rear Admiral Sugiri, and the chief of staff of the Jakarta military garrison, Brigadier General (Tjormain).

#### Press Comment on Visit

BK200929Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 20 Sep (AFP)--The English-language Jakarta daily **INDONESIAN OBSERVER** today described Vietnam as "a nation with a highly independent spirit, as has been proven by its continuous struggle against foreign influence and domination." As such, the daily said, commenting on the visit beginning today of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, Vietnam "can not easily be persuaded or forced to become a pawn in the big powers rivalry."

The daily said Premier Dong's 4-day visit to Indonesia, the third leg of his swing to ASEAN countries, must be viewed against this background in evaluating Vietnam's relations with Moscow. The **OBSERVER** said Indonesians are quick to comment that the visit of a communist head of government is sure to be aimed at gaining influence. "This has been denied by the discussions in Bangkok as well as in Manila. Vietnam has pledged a hands-off policy on communist insurgents in Thailand and the Philippines," the daily said.

As regards its relationship with the Soviet Union and the Comecon "we can safely conclude that it was necessitated by its strained relations with China and Cambodia and the negative response of the United States to Vietnam's approaches," the **OBSERVER** said.

The official army newspaper **BERITA YUDHA** (WAR NEWS), commenting on Dong's visit, said Indonesia and Vietnam have different opinions regarding various matters, "a normal thing in bilateral relations in this world, but with mutual respect of each other's interests and aspirations, relations could still be improved."



## MILITARY, RELIGIOUS LEADERS WARN OF COMMUNIST PARTY COMEBACK

BK191011Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 19 Sep (AFP)--A top Indonesian general has warned that remnants of the outlawed Communist Party will exploit the sensitive rich-poor gap in the country to stage their comeback.

According to the official armed forces daily, Army Chief General Widodo said "the most sensitive central issue" in all developing countries including Indonesia is the widening gap between the rich and the poor. If we do not want to give an opportunity to the remnants of the Communist Party, we must avoid and cast aside everything that could be exploited to sharpen the central issue," General Widodo said during a military flag-hoisting ceremony Monday.

The government, he said, had taken positive steps in that direction by trying to effect a more equal distribution of income and by urging officials to observe a simple lifestyle. General Widodo said since communism is an ideology that aims to reach its goals through class struggle, "we must always be on the alert."

Chairman of the Moslem Religious Council Mr Mohammad Natsir, in an address commemorating the 30th anniversary of the first communist take-over attempt in Indonesia, called on the Indonesian people to be constantly on the alert "lest we fail for the third time." Mohammad Natsir, who was information minister at that time [1948], warned the people that the communists would use "all tricks and opportunities to stage a comeback."

## KOMMANDO JIHAD LEADER SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

BK201310Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The Jakarta newspaper MERDEKA said a leader of the anti-government Moslem movement of "Kommando Jihad" [Jihad Command] was sentenced to life imprisonment by the East Java court of Surabaya. The court found 59-year old Haji (Ismail Suranto) guilty of attempting to overthrow the government and inciting people to rebel and establish a Moslem state. (Ismail) was arrested last February in Surabaya. He was the second Jihad leader sentenced to life imprisonment this year. A Jihad leader in North Sumatra was also sentenced in a similar punishment. More than 40 Jihad leaders have been arrested since last year.

## BRIEFS

NAVAL EXERCISE WITH AUSTRALIA--Jakarta, 12 Sep--Indonesia and Australia will hold a joint naval exercise in the near future involving six warships, it was learned here today. The exercise, codenamed "New Horizon II" is the fifth such operation conducted between the two navies since 1972. Taking part in the 4-day exercise at a place and date yet to be announced are two Indonesian destroyer escorts: KRI Monginsidi and KRI Martadinata, submarine KRI Pasopati and one C-47 transport plane. The three Australian warships are destroyer escort HMAS Torrens, destroyer HMAS Vendetta and fleet oiler HMAS Supply.

[Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK]

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FIGURES--The chairman of the Capital Investment Coordination Agency told a conference of the Stanford Research Institute in Jakarta on 14 September that as of July 1978, domestic capital investment totalled 3.1 trillion rupiah, involving 2,973 projects and foreign capital investment totalled \$6.7 billion, involving 799 projects. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER RITHAUDDEEN'S VISIT TO IRC

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail to the People's Republic of China, see the Southeast Asia and Pacific section of the International Affairs section of the 20 September and subsequent issues of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

## SINGAPORE

## BANGLADESH PRESIDENT WELCOMED AT NO 121 BANQUET

BK201359Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Singapore, 20 Sep (AFP) --Bangladesh President Major General Ziaur Rahman said here tonight that his country was geographically situated as a "bridge" between South Asia and Southeast Asia. "And this is, naturally, reflected in our approach to external relations," he said at a state dinner hosted by President Benjamin Sheares of Singapore.

Gen Ziaur, who arrived here this afternoon on a 25-hour state visit, said a cardinal principle of the foreign policy of Bangladesh was to forge the closest possible bi-lateral relations with Southeast Asia. In this context, he added, "we have been following with keen interest the progress of ASEAN--a venture in regional cooperation which is playing an important role in the overall economic and social progress of the member countries." "Bangladesh," he added, "would be happy to cooperate with ASEAN in a spirit of cooperation and mutual benefit." The five-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Gen Ziaur said his country's commitment to peace and the maintenance of friendly relations with its neighbours was amply demonstrated by the agreements with India on the Ganges waters, the repatriation agreements with Burma and the transit trade agreement through India and Nepal.

Turning to international matters, Gen Ziaur said one of the most fundamental and urgent problems was the "ever-widening gap between the rich and poor nations which makes it imperative that a new international economic order be established without delay." He said Bangladesh welcomed every (effort) aimed at advancing the process of detente, relaxation of tension, limitation of armaments and promotion of peaceful coexistence in every part of the world. "In pursuance of this policy, Bangladesh has supported a United Nations resolution on declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and urged the participation of the littoral and winterland states in the consultation of the resolution," he added.

Earlier, welcoming Gen Ziaur, President Sheares offered Bangladesh Singapore's cooperation in every field. He said he was happy to note the steady development of relations between the two countries, especially in the economic and trade fields and hoped the recent exchanges of visits by trade and industrial missions would lead to an increase in two-way trade. He said he was confident that through modest but practical steps, the relations between the two countries would progress and they would be able to build up economic and trade ties and help mutual cooperation and partnership.

Dr. Sheares said that particularly after the assumption of office by Gen Ziaur, Singapore had followed with great interest and sympathy the efforts of the people and government of Bangladesh to grapple with "their seemingly insurmountable problems." "We admire the courage, dedication and drive that Your Excellency has brought to the immense task of development of your country. Singapore wishes you success in your attempt to break the fetters of poverty and backwardness," he added.

## Presidents Address Banquet

BK211034Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh has described ASEAN as a venture in regional cooperation which is playing an important role in the economic and social progress of the member countries. He said Bangladesh would be happy to cooperate with ASEAN in the spirit of cooperation and mutual benefit. He was speaking at a state dinner at the Istana [Palace] last night. General Zia is on a 2-day state visit to the republic.

The president said the shared values of traditions and historical bonds provided Singapore and Bangladesh a unique opportunity to forge close and eternal relations in the economic, cultural and other fields.

Earlier, President Sheares said he was happy to note the steady development of relations between the two countries, especially in the economic and trade fields. Recent exchanges of visits by trade and industrial missions will lead to an increase in two-way trade. He said Singapore is ready to cooperate with Bangladesh in every way.

The Bangladesh leader, who is accompanied by two of his cabinet ministers and a delegation of 40 officials, will be holding talks with Mr Lee Kuan Yew later today.

LE KUAN YEW TO LEAVE FOR BELGIUM, FRANCE, U.S. ON 23 SEP

BK201322Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1317 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Singapore, 20 Sep (AFP)--Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew will leave the island republic on Saturday [23 September] for an official visit to France beginning next Tuesday (September 26) and ending on the following Friday, sources close to Mr Lee said today.

Before arriving in Paris Mr Lee will stop off in Brussels for talks with European Economic Community (EEC) officials, including President of the EEC Commission Roy Jenkins and commissioners Claude Cheysson and Etienne Davignon.

During his stay in Paris the Singaporean premier will have talks with French Premier Raymond Barre and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, whom he last met in 1974 just after Mr Giscard's election to the French presidency. He will also see Foreign Trade Minister Jean Francois Deniau and industry and economy ministers Rene Monory and Andre Giraud, and will be guest of honour at luncheons given by the Thomson-Brandt Electronics Company and the National Employers' Council.

Mr Lee will leave Paris for Washington on September 29 and will address the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Orlando, Florida on October 1.

## BRIEFS

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S CREDENTIALS--Singapore, 16 Sep (AFP)--India's new high commissioner to Singapore, Mr B.M. Oza today presented his credentials to President Benjamin Sheares at the latter's official residence. Mr Oza replaces Mr V. Siddharthachary who has retired from Foreign Service. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK]

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PHILIPPINES

01

#### MARCOS CONGRATULATES CARTER ON CAMP DAVID RESULTS

OW200358Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0352 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 20 Sep (AFP)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today said the recent Camp David accords were "apparently a breakthrough" in the search for a lasting peace in the Middle East. At a press conference shortly after the departure of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, Mr. Marcos however said the success of the agreements would depend on negotiations in the next three months and development in the West Bank of the Jordan in the next five years. The Camp David results, he added, must however be weighed against "the overwhelming odds", and for this he congratulated U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

#### PHAM VAN DONG WINDS UP VISIT, DEPARTS

##### More on Joint Statement

OW201715Y Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos and Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong have bound their countries to agreements that will insure peace. In a joint statement they signed yesterday at the Presidential Palace in Manila, President Marcos and Prime Minister Dong said their countries will refrain from direct or indirect acts of subversion and from using force against each other. They agreed that all disputes will be settled peaceably. The pledges reaffirmed the desire of both Vietnam and the Philippines not to interfere in each other's internal affairs. The joint statement was issued in a press conference following the signing of a joint communique. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said the statement reaffirmed the need to maintain security and cooperation in Southeast Asia. He also expressed his gratitude to the Philippines for developing friendly ties with Vietnam. Together with President Marcos, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong predicted a bright future for Philippine-Vietnamese relations as well as with other Southeast Asian countries.

##### 20 Sep Departure

OW201717Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Report by Bert Asuke]

[Text] President Marcos and the first lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, led the official sendoff for Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at Manila International Airport [MIA]. The Vietnamese prime minister left aboard the Hang Khong Vietnam Tupolev Jet at 1005 this morning for his next stop, Jakarta, another ASEAN capital, after a 5-day official visit here.

The prime minister, riding in the same car with the president and the first lady, arrived at the MIA at about 0935 am and was given full military honors by the [words indistinct] battalion of the Armed Forces of the Philippines as a flight of Philippine Air Force jet fighters made several flybys. Following the military honors, the prime minister and the president took the line and passed through the reception line [as heard] where the president presented the members of his cabinet and the [heads] of diplomatic missions. After exchanging [words indistinct] and saying farewell, the prime minister boarded his plane at about 1000 am, and 5 minutes later it was airborne.

During his 5-day state visit, Prime Minister Pham had two discussions with the president culminating in a joint statement in which they agreed to the peaceful settlement of any differences between the two countries.

Interviewed by newsmen at the VIP lounge after the prime minister's jet took off for Jakarta, President Marcos said the joint statement is a breakthrough in the relations between Southeast Asia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The president explained that the joint statement sets in proper perspective the intentions of Vietnam and the extent of their efforts to attain stability and progress in the area.

#### Marcos Comments on Visit

OW200420Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0320 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 20 Sep (AFP)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today said a "breakthrough" had been achieved in relations between the countries of Southeast Asia and Vietnam as a result of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's visit here.

Speaking to newsmen after the Vietnam leader's departure at the Manila International Airport, President Marcos said the joint Vietnam-Philippines statement Tuesday "sets in proper perspective the intentions of Vietnam."

The president added the four-page joint declaration showed the extent to which Vietnam undertakes "to use all efforts to attain stability and progress" in the Southeast Asian region. In the statement, both countries joined hands to achieve "peace, independence, freedom and neutrality" in Southeast Asia and pledged to refrain from acts of subversion or force or the threat of force against each other. Although the joint statement did not mention the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by name, Mr. Marcos explained, it achieved the "purpose of ASEAN" which is its concept of peace, freedom and neutrality.

The joint statement and the speeches of both leaders, the president said, restates "almost to a point of redundancy" the matter of peace, freedom, independence and neutrality of the region. These words, he said, were deliberately chosen and included in the joint statement, and "they refer therefore to bilateral relations between Vietnam and the Philippines," but the statement in itself was "a breakthrough in the relations between Southeast Asia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam." "Since this is the purpose of ASEAN, without mentioning ASEAN (in the statement), we have attained the purpose of ASEAN," the president said.

The ASEAN countries are the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Immediately after the departure of Prime Minister Pham, the Philippine president had a 25-minute airport huddle with top generals of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). The huddle, unusual for the president on such airport occasions, could have dealt with the regional security aspects brought up during Mr. Marcos' two rounds of talks with the Vietnamese leader.

#### Further Report on Remarks

OW201701Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The president today expressed his confidence in the permanence and stability of the new society. He aired his feeling in an interview with newsmen at the Manila International Airport shortly after the departure of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. The president said the new society has been institutionalized with the constitution and the laws. He said that there has also been a great change in the attitudes of individual Filipinos.



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On another topic, President Marcos indicated that a purge of erring local government officials will soon get under way. He said he is now reviewing a list of these officials which will include those who are facing criminal and administrative charges. The president said, however, that he is taking his time because he does not want to commit any injustice. But he also said that even if a charged local official is not convicted, he will be suspended or removed if a prima-facie evidence exists that would prove his guilt.

1984-09-21 MARCOS SPEECH ON MARTIAL LAW ANNIVERSARY

09:10:44 Hong Kong: AFP in English 0401 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 21 Sep (AFP)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today said the countries of Southeast Asia "can now anticipate a long period of peace" and devote their energies to social and economic development. The Philippine leader said he arrived at this conviction following his talks with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong who assured him Vietnam, "with one of the best if not the best soldiery in the world," would keep off communist insurgency in Southeast Asia.

President Marcos, in a one-hour speech commemorating the sixth anniversary of his martial law regime, pointed out that Vietnamese soldiery had the advantage of "capturing a monumental amount of weapons from the U.S. in 1975."

For the first time Mr Marcos mentioned rival claims by the Philippines and Vietnam, as well as China and Taiwan, on the Spratly Islands in the Pacific and said any dispute on the islands between Manila and Hanoi would be settled by peaceful means.

Before the Pham five-day visit which ended Wednesday, the Philippine leadership was deeply concerned that Vietnam might come to the assistance of the 2,000-man communist New People's Army (NPA) in this country. Speaking from the Maharlika Hall of Malacanang Palace, the president said his government would now embark on organizing a "semi-autonomous" Moslem region in the Philippine south, namely several Mindanao provinces, Sulu, Tali-Tawi and Basilan. The president said that under this setup, about 2.5 million Moslems would enjoy limited autonomy.

"We need not fear the present situation in Mindanao and Sulu," the president said, pointing out the situation could only get worse if the rebels received support "from outside." The president mentioned no country, but in the past he often mentioned Libya.

The 61-year-old Philippine president-prime minister again reiterated the eventual goal of the "new society" he had set up these last six years is "an end to martial law, when the final summit" of all his undertakings would have been achieved. He mentioned the interim 200-man National Assembly (Batasang Pambansa) organized after the April elections this year as "standing high" among the achievements of his martial law rule.

Speech Carried by Satellite

09:10:03Y Hong Kong: AFP in English 0428 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 21 Sep (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos' martial law anniversary speech today was carried by domestic satellite to every province in the Philippines for the first time in this country's history. The domestic satellite system was made possible linking up with Indonesia's domestic satellite network, according to the president in his speech which commemorated the sixth anniversary of his martial law regime.

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